

THE ATHENÆUM

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GEORGE BILLAM,

Secretary of the Education Committee.

Tower House, Tower Street, Ipswich.
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An Index to the volume for 1916 is now ready, It is hoped to cover the expense of printing and paper by making the small charge of 3d. for the same.

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PELMANISM AS AN INTELLECTUAL AND SOCIAL FACTOR.

By EDWARD ANTON.

IT is occasionally urged that in the announcements of the Pelman Institute the business element is predominant, and that other aspects of Mind Training receive less consideration than they are entitled to.

The reason for this is fairly obvious. Business or professional progress is, in this workaday world, a subject which the average man or woman has very much at heart. Consequently, the financial value of Pelmanism is the point of primary attraction for probably 60 per cent. of those who enrol; but this circumstance does not in any degree dispossess Pelmanism of its supreme importance as an educational and intellectual factor. Instead of a page of an explanatory nature, a fairly lengthy volume would be required to do justice to this theme—the *higher* values of Pelmanism.

Far-seeing readers will be quick to appreciate this, and will recognize that a system which has proved of such signal value to the business and the professional brain-worker must perforce be of at least equal value to those whose occupation is mainly intellectual or social. If assurance were needed upon this point, it is abundantly supplied by the large number of complimentary letters received from those who have enrolled for the Course from other than pecuniary motives; the amateur and leisured classes being well represented on the Registers of the Institute.

In many cases, those whose motive originally was material advancement of some kind have been quick to discover the deeper meanings and higher values of Pelmanism—a value far above money. It would be proper to say that there are many thousands of both sexes to whom the Pelman System has been the means of intensifying their interest and pleasure in existence as probably no other agency could have done.

The charms of literature, and in particular the beauties of poetry and descriptive writing, are appreciated by those who adopt Pelmanism as they never appreciated them before. Every phase of existence is sensibly expanded. Life receives a new and deeper meaning with the unfolding of the latent powers of the mind.

"I must have gone about the world with closed eyes before," was the remark of a well-travelled man after he had completed only half the Course. His ejaculation is significant. He is typical of many who, unwittingly, are living with "closed eyes." Indeed, if the Pelman System stopped short at its third book instead of continuing to a twelfth, it would still be a remarkable and valuable system.

In developing latent (and often unsuspected) powers of the mind, Pelmanism has not infrequently been the means of changing the whole current of a life. Many letters might be quoted in evidence of this; but one will probably suffice. It was received from a British Officer in France: we give it in its entirety:—

"I should like to call your attention to the facts of the story of my Pelman Course.

"When I began I was looked upon with disfavour by the C.O. of my Battalion at home as being a sleepy, forgetful, and unsoldier-like sub. When I began your Course my star began to rise—I had the ability but had not been able to use it. I left the home battalion with my C.O.'s recommendation as being the best officer he had had for more than a year, and came to France.

"I was then appointed as a second lieutenant to command a company over the heads of four men with two "pips," and have now three stars and an M.C.

"That I was able to make use of my abilities so successfully I attribute entirely to the Pelman System."

Such letter calls for no comment: but an extract from another letter (also from a Captain) may appropriately be added:—

"One great point in favour of your system which, if I may say so, you do not make enough of in your advertisements, is the cumulative benefit accruing.

"As far as I can see, once having got on the right track and rigidly following the System, there should be no limit to the ultimate mental capacity attained."

Again, there are numbers who avow their indebtedness to the Pelman Course in another direction—it has led them to examine themselves anew, to recognize their points of weakness or strength, and to introduce aim and purpose into their lives. Indeed, it is surprising how many men and women, including some of high intellectual capacity and achievement, are "drifting" through life with no definite object. This reveals a defect in our educational

system and goes far to justify the enthusiasm of those—and they are many—who urge that the Pelman System should be an integral part of our national education. Self-recognition must precede self-realization, and no greater tribute to Pelmanism could be desired than the frequency of the remark, "I know myself now; I have never really done so before."

Self-expression brings us to another facet of Pelmanism, and a very interesting one. Even a University education may fail to equip a man or woman to maintain himself or herself creditably in the social sense. How often the clever scholar is a social failure—a nonentity even in the circle of his intimates! His academic "honours" have done nothing to endow him with personal charm or conversational power. His consciousness of a rich store of knowledge does not compensate him for the discovery that he is deficient in the important art of self-expression.

Tact, discerning judgment, adaptability, conversational ability, are not "gifts"; they are qualities which can be developed by training. This is emphatically proven by the large number of letters received from Pelman students who have received almost unhelped-for assistance in this direction.

As a system, Pelmanism is distinguished by its inexhaustible adaptability. It is this which makes it of value to the University graduate equally with the salesman, to the woman of leisure, and to the busy financier, to the Army officer and to the commercial clerk. The Pelmanist is in no danger of becoming stereotyped in thought, speech or action; on the contrary, individuality becomes more pronounced. Greater diversity of "character" would be apparent amongst fifty Pelmanists than amongst any fifty people who had not studied the Course.

The system is, in fact, not a mental strait-jacket but an instrument: instead of attempting to impose universal ideals upon its students, it shows them how to give practical effect to their own ideals and aims. It completes man or woman in the mental sense, just as bodily training completes them in the physical sense.

There are many who adopt it as a means of regaining lost mental activities. Elderly men and women whose lives have been so fully occupied with business, social, or household matters that the intellectual side has been partly or wholly submerged; successful men in the commercial world whose enterprises have heretofore left them too little leisure to devote to self-culture; Army officers who find that the routine of a military life invites intellectual stagnation—these find that the Pelman Course offers them a stairway up to the higher things of life.

Here are two letters which emphasize this. The first is from an Army student, who says:—

"The Course has prevented me becoming slack and stagnating during my Army life—this is a most virulent danger, I may add. It inculcates a clear, thorough, courageous method of playing the game of life—admirably suited to the English temperament, and should prove *moral* salvation to many a business man. 'Success, too, would follow—but I consider this as secondary.'"

The other letter is from a lady of independent means who felt that at the age of fifty her mind was becoming less active:—

"Though leading a busy life, my income is inherited, not earned. My object in studying Pelman methods was not, therefore, in any way a professional one, but simply to improve my memory and mental capacity, which at the age of fifty, were, I felt, becoming dull and rusty.

"I have found the Course not only most interesting in itself, but calculated to give a mental stimulus and keenness and alertness to one's mind, which is just what most people feel the need of at my age."

It would easily be possible to quote several hundred letters exhibiting different phases of the intellectual value of Pelmanism to men and women of all ages (up to seventy) and all stations.

Hardly a day passes at the Institute without at least one such letter being received.

In short, it is not merely the fleeting interest of a day that is served by the adoption of Pelmanism, but the interest of a lifetime. One may utilize the Course as a means of achieving some immediate purpose—financial, social, educational, or intellectual—but the advantages of the training will not end there. The investment of time will bear rich fruit throughout life, and, in addition to serving a present purpose, will enable many a yet unformed ideal to be brought within the gates of Realization.

Every reader of THE ATHENÆUM—whatever his position and whatever his aims and interests—should read *Mind and Memory*, in which the Pelman Course is fully described and explained. A copy will be sent, gratis and post free, to any reader who sends a postcard to The Pelman Institute, 144 Wenham House, Bloomsbury Street, London, W.C.1; and he will thus be placed in possession of the simple facts of the case and, should he desire it, enabled to secure the full Course at a substantially reduced fee.



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Comments.

THE end of the year gives us an opportunity of addressing the readers of *The Athenæum* on its work during the past twelve months. *The Athenæum* has endeavoured to fill the need for a journal devoted largely to the problems of the future. That the need is real is to be found in the support we have obtained from our subscribers, and in the steadily widening circle of readers.

We set out to produce a paper which should be well printed in good type, and attractive in appearance, and if we may judge by the opinions of our readers, in this respect at least we have succeeded. We also aimed at a journal which should treat serious subjects seriously, which should be catholic in scope, democratic in outlook, always tolerant and just, and never malicious or bitter. It is no confession of failure to admit frankly that we have not achieved all we hoped. We have received generous and sympathetic criticism and helpful advice from our readers, from which we have benefited, for we never pretended to an omniscient wisdom. The fruits of much of this criticism and advice will be found in the paper in the future.

THE political crisis which followed the Prime Minister's speech in Paris has passed. Its importance lay in its revelation of a highly unstable mental equilibrium in the country, reflected and probably magnified in the press. The public regarded the speech as meaning that all the previous effort and sacrifice made during the War had been in vain. The Prime Minister explained in the House of Commons that he never intended any such thing, and outlined the scheme for an Allied War Council. The papers thereupon declared the speech in the House to be a "great personal triumph for Mr. Lloyd George"; and their adulation was only equalled by their criticism of the previous week.

THAT hybrid body the British Workers' League has now given birth to a new political party. If the move has any meaning at all, it surely is that Mr. John Hodge and others must leave the Labour Party. The Workers' League has never met with the approval of organized Labour in general, and it is safe to say that it never will. Its association with employers and the approbation of *The Morning Post* are sufficient to condemn it in the eyes of Labour, and the political wing of the League—however plausible its

programme—will engender more hostility than support.

BUT this is not the only party which has lately appeared on the horizon. There is talk of a Women's Party. The need for this we fail to see. The extreme feminists have argued that there should be no sex differentiation. The Women's Party would seem to be explicable only on the theory that after all they do need differential treatment. A sex basis in politics would be a national disaster. We want no sex war, whether in industry or politics. The sound line for women to take is surely for them to gain expression through all the political parties.

The National News has been giving space to an amusing discussion on Mr. Lloyd George as the leader of a new "National Labour Party." It is obvious that the I.L.P. and Socialist sections of the Labour Party will hardly welcome the Prime Minister as their leader, whilst the trade unions would laugh the idea to scorn. If there is one thing more certain than another, it is that Mr. Lloyd George's political future will not be within the fold of the Labour Party. And if fresh parties continue to spring up at this rate, he will have to be leader of at least half a dozen in order to play the part for which he is cast by his present admirers.

THE Government in its wisdom has decided in future to subject to censorship every leaflet about the War or the peace which is to follow it. Not only so, but the term "leaflet" is defined to cover any newspaper started after Nov. 18. This is a new departure, for heretofore newspapers have been allowed to print what they chose, provided they were prepared to face the possible legal consequences; and to minimize the risk they had the opportunity of submitting their news and articles to the Censor, but they were not compelled to do so. Now, however, there is to be a censorship requiring the submission beforehand of matter touching questions of the War or the peace, and intended for publication in leaflet form or in new papers. The policy of suppression argues a lack of faith in the national cause. We heartily agree with the sentiments expressed by *The Manchester Guardian*: "Better a hundred prosecutions every week than a hamstringing of ideas by timid and ignorant subordinates."

THE adoption by the House of Commons of the amendment to give married women over 30 the Local Government vote is a great gain, and has rid the Representation

of the People Bill of what would have been a ridiculous anomaly. The proposal to disfranchise conscientious objectors, which was accepted by the House, is one of the deepest blots on our Parliamentary records. We congratulate those members of the Government and the private members who voted against the amendment, and in particular Lord Hugh Cecil for his brilliant speech. The franchise is retained for profiteers, sweaters, slum landlords, and adulterers, but not for men who believe that the destruction of human life is immoral. Moreover, it is directed only against conscientious objectors of military age and against that section which is called to the colours. The law has recognized them in the Military Service Acts and has admitted their claims to exemption, yet it is now suggested that their claims are so unjustifiable as to merit political outlawry. The inconsistency of the position is further brought out by the provision in the same Bill to give women the franchise, notwithstanding that they are not expected to become combatants in time of war. As we believe that there are things worse even than war, we do not agree with the views of the conscientious objectors. But we respect them, and regard the new policy as an unwarrantable interference with liberty of thought.

THE disfranchisement of conscientious objectors by the House of Commons and the new Government censorship are indications of hysteria which is not only futile, but dangerous to that freedom of thought and belief which is the foundation of British greatness. If the Government really wants to get on with the War, we suggest that it should adopt different methods. *The New Statesman* reminds us that Lord Beresford, who keeps three menservants and seven maid-servants at his London house, appealed for the exemption of his valet, a single man, 27 years of age. The rich appear still to keep their staffs of personal servants. *The Herald* pillories the Ritz Hotel with its dispensation of food luxuries to those who can afford to pay for them. The rich also appear to be able to eat expensively. Yet the mass of people are called upon to tighten their belts, to economize, to lend their savings to the country. The whole position would be ludicrous if it were not so serious.

LORD LANSDOWNE's letter to *The Daily Telegraph* is not to be judged, by those who did not read it, from the comments of the War-for-ever press. It is a balanced and carefully worded document on war aims, and in no sense favourable to an "inconclusive peace," as some of the howling dervishes of the press would have us believe.

A New Industrial Order.

NOTHING is more tragic than the prevailing confusion with regard to Industrial Reconstruction. The trouble has arisen because our "captains of industry" and politicians persist in applying purely material standards of measure to human needs, in confusing quantity and quality, and in mistaking means for ends. Now, whatever may be the complications of an industrial system in a large modern community, the main purpose of it is simple enough; and half, nay nine-tenths, of the follies of capitalism are due to an obstinate refusal to face the elementary facts.

Even at the risk of reiterating the obvious and repeating the economic alphabet, we had better start at the beginning. To live, people must have food, clothing, and a roof over them. These are the prime needs of animal life, but these needs expand into intellectual, æsthetic, and social requirements of the most varied kind. Now a man cannot, if he is to get the most out of life and human society, satisfy all these needs by his own energies. Hence some do one thing, and some another, the potter producing for the smith, and the smith for the seaman. Industry becomes, therefore, in essence, a great co-operative system in which by the labours of the individual workers the total wants of society are met. In this production of things and services, under normal conditions, the producers take joy, because man is a creative being, and consequently the fulfilment of the needs of society may be accompanied by the satisfaction of the worker's manual, intellectual, and spiritual impulses through the opportunities production provides for self-expression in one form or another.

But in the practice of to-day means have been converted into ends, and ends into means. The provision of goods and services, and individual satisfaction through their production, have become divorced. Industry, instead of being a handmaiden of the community, has become its ruler. The result is to be seen in the "capitalist society" of to-day. Swept away by the glitter of industrial possibilities, men have pursued wealth as the chief object in life. Men who desired power saw in accumulated possessions the best avenue to it. Production for wealth's sake overshadowed production for society's sake and for the exercise of human qualities. The comfortable theory was accepted that enlightened self-interest would inevitably meet social needs and fulfil the social purpose of economic activity.

Under cover of this materialist fallacy, industry became a rank growth, polluting the stream of spiritual agencies, and choking our social and political institutions.

Pots and pans, hats and shoes, houses and books, are now produced from false motives, which bear little relation to the purpose of production; and these things are produced badly, inefficiently, wastefully, and, often enough, in insufficient quantities. "But," protests the captain of industry, "we give the public what they want." It is implied that if people demanded things better fitted to their use, they would get them. There is a germ of truth in this—but great untruth. Consumers are admittedly difficult to organize, and they consequently remain inarticulate; they buy for immediate needs, and cannot wait for the satisfaction of their wants until they have as a body convinced abstract manufacturers as to "what they want." And in any case they have little protection against the organized compulsion of the manufacturers with their army of advertisers, smart salesmen, and skilled adulterators. Advertisements shout at the consumer from hoardings, tramcars, and newspapers; the "art of salesmanship," with its professors and lecturers, has given those behind the counter a technique to assist them in selling things which are "just as good" as what the consumer wants, and in palming upon him things he does not want. Goods are faked and tricked out to hide their defects; adulteration has become a fine art against which the consumer is helpless. The State, which should protect its citizens, feebly protests, but is too much dominated by industrial interests to do more.

Meanwhile, the consumer sits on a ramshackle chair which professes a solidity and "finish" it does not possess, pours out his tea from a teapot which invariably drips, helps himself to "raspberry" jam (probably containing artificial seeds to make its appearance accord with its name), and peruses the daily paper which lives on advertisements to the detriment of its freedom. He lives in a house designed and built to yield a maximum of profit to the builder and a minimum of comfort to the inhabitant, and works in dreary and unpleasant surroundings to maintain the evil system of which he is a victim. It is not that there are no honest people in the world. The system is in the saddle and rides men. Business has its own ethics, completely

removed from the ethics of the Sermon on the Mount.

Industrial Reconstruction is not a question of maintaining this system in a more aggravated form—which is what much of the loose talk about competition and foreign markets amounts to—with some alleviation of working conditions as a bribe for the continuance of the present order. It is one of the root problems of Reconstruction. Whatever other sides are dealt with, and however wholehearted the measures proposed may be, the community will remain like a sick man, unless at the same time a new spirit arises in industry. The fact is that the foundations of the industrial system (which is part of the social system) are unsound. It has achieved only a meretricious success. The broad facts are clear. Industry has been so organized that the very reason for its existence has been obscured by the motive of wealth and power, and it has failed of its purpose, which is to produce in adequate quantity and of the desired quality the goods and services needed for the welfare and continuous development of the life of the community. It has subtly deprived those who work of a great part of the joy of creation, and substituted no social motive in its place. Long after experience had pointed to a better way, it has continued to render our cities ugly and filthy, to create slums, to pay wages inconsistent with the needs and opportunities of civilized life. It has hampered the growth of political and social freedom, and denied the claim to industrial democracy.

Reconstruction must dig down to the roots of the system. The present industrial order was not built in a day, and it will not be transformed in a day. To refashion it will be the work of generations, and especially of future generations less under the shadow of the Industrial Revolution than the people of to-day. But if the lessons of the War have been learnt, the Reconstruction of our economic life will be definitely directed to a new goal. The objective should be a system which gives the maximum satisfaction of needs to producers and consumers alike. But this is not possible until the "captains of industry" become industrial administrators. It is argued by some that the direct economic motive of private gain is a vital incentive to the success of industry. The national and municipal civil services and the large volume of unpaid voluntary work are sufficient proof of the existence of other motives. The claim which the supporters of the motive of economic self-interest make is one which draws a line between industry on the one hand, and the army, the navy, education, and similar indispensable public services on the other—a claim which gives industry either an absurdly high place or an absurdly low place. Either industry is a

mystery the key to which is completely and radically different from that required to unlock the path to the conduct of the services of national defence, health, and education—which is absurd—or it is a matter of such small importance that it can be left to chance and the uncontrolled suzerainty of Tom, Dick, and Harry—which is equally absurd.

The transformation of industry into a public service from the point of view of the community, and into a profession from the point of view of the producer, would bring into the economic system a dignity which is at present lacking. Such a change would mean the elimination of "profiteering," of the large element of speculation which is merely gambling, and of wastes inherent in private capitalism (though it may introduce what on a narrow view may be regarded as wastes of other kinds). Further, the new economy would be based upon industrial self-government, for more than one reason. In the first place self-government—in other words, democratic government—is a good thing in itself, whether it yields the maximum of material efficiency or not. In the next place it is the only completely satisfactory method of developing a social policy with regard to the conduct of industry, and of relating industry to other aspects of national life. Lastly, industrial democracy offers the only means of obtaining full recognition for the producer and the producer's needs. It renders possible the expression of creative capacity through a participation in co-operative production which at present is obscured, and will compensate for any loss in craftsmanship and individual opportunities for creation by the social stimulus provided by public service. There is a rising tide of opinion among workpeople that they have for too long suffered under the degradation of a system of industry which regards them as being on the same level as material commodities, and denies them the rights of free individuals. Greater output and larger markets—the goals of the materialists—do not raise the status of the worker: they may further degrade them.

In short, we need a new point of view about the economic system more than we need new markets. The regime of industrial individualism and the makeshift State capitalism of the War period are both discredited. The way is now open to the establishment of a new order incorporating the principles of social well-being. The Reconstruction of Industry, therefore, is not an economic problem: it is a moral problem, to be solved, not by the expansion of markets, or by cheapening costs of production, but by giving industry an ideal, a charter of liberty, and a clearly conceived social purpose.

Works Schools : A Sinister Suggestion.

A LAW is one thing: the way it is put into operation is quite another. The Education Bill proposes to set up a system of continuation classes for the youth of the nation. Nothing is said in the Bill as to where these classes shall be held; though Mr. Fisher has hinted at works schools. And now the cat is out of the bag! According to an interview with the President of the Board of Education published in *The Observer* (on Sunday, Nov. 18):

"The new plan aims at protecting the interests of employers as well as those of youth, and the Board of Education is prepared to recognize schools of a vocational character established and maintained in industrial establishments by employers, if these schools come up to required standard. Thus children will be permitted to take their 320 hours' annual vocational training instruction in schools established by the State or in employers' schools inspected by the State.

"We regard it as important that employers should be encouraged to feel that they must bear their share of the general obligation of 320 hours' vocational training for every child. Employers are sometimes suspicious of schools, fearing that some competitor may be reaping an advantage through employing children at full time. The new system will do away with every reason for such apprehension."

If the Bill is passed into law, the Board of Education is apparently going to convert employers into Local Education Authorities.

We regard this proposal with grave concern, and we hope and believe that the trade unions will have none of it. This is precisely one of the questions which trade unionists have strong views about, and we trust that it will be brought to their notice.

In our opinion Mr. Fisher has been far too conciliatory towards employers on the question of education (as though they were the main factor to be considered); by his decision to establish works schools he has played into the hands of those who are ever on the look-out for the cloven hoof of capitalism in our laws and their administration.

Let us make it quite clear that we have no objection whatever to employers establishing schools in their own works, if they care to do so. What we do object to is that such schools should be made part of the compulsory educational system of the country. In effect, the proposal means compulsory attendance at works schools at the will of the employer. If the employer opens a school in his works, his young employees can have no choice but to attend it, for no regulations can prevent the employer from dismissing a youth who prefers to attend another school. This is a subtle form of industrial conscription which we cannot imagine that organized Labour will tolerate. We cannot be

sure either that in the hands of some employers the works schools will not become a device for tying the young worker to the shop. The system is open to many abuses, and it is difficult to see how they can all be satisfactorily avoided.

But there is another aspect of the question which makes the works schools unpalatable. Works schools as the working-class parallel to secondary schools for the fortunate and well-to-do give far too strong an industrial colour to adolescent education for our liking. Says Mr. Fisher in the interview we have referred to: "Youth ought not to be subjected to industry." But works schools do subject youth to industry. The class in the works school becomes part of the day's work, inside the factory gates, and the industrial atmosphere necessarily predominates. This is probably very good from the employer's point of view, but we do not think that ends the matter. On the whole, even thoroughgoing technical education in a good technical school is preferable to any pretence of liberal education within the precincts of the factory or workshop.

Moreover, the proposal is bad, even if we could be assured of satisfactory works schools. The employer's function is industrial; it is to conduct his business so as to supply his customers with what they need. *Qua* employer he has no more to do with the educational system of England and Wales than the Grand Llama. The delegation to the employer of duties which are not industrial is pernicious, partly because it is unjust to the employer and partly also because it gives him an administrative position in the community to which he is not entitled. We are opposed to employers providing houses and those social attractions which should be supplied from other sources. In a word, we do not wish to see the factory, the shop, and the mine made the hub of the universe round which the whole social life of the individual swings. He should have an existence independent of his employer.

Local Education Authorities exist to provide and maintain schools and similar means of satisfying the educational needs of the community. To delegate this function to the employing classes is consequently nothing short of an insult. The proposal can only be explained on one of two assumptions. Either it is a sop to the employers or it is a sop to the economizers. If works schools are to be instituted as a compromise to wean employers from their opposition to continued education, then they are an unwarrantable surrender to industrial interests. If they are intended to relieve the taxpayer and the ratepayer of the expense of adolescent education, they merely add to the profits of the employers the meretricious halo of pious benefactors. In either case the educational pass is sold to materialism.

According to Mr. Fisher's statement, the Board of Education will recognize schools "established and maintained in industrial establishments by employers." Either the works schools are wholly provided out of private funds or they are assisted by the State. Either they are maintained by employers at their own expense or they are subsidized by grants from the State. If the employer foots the whole bill, either he intends it as a business proposition or he is a philanthropist. If the former, the scheme will be regarded with the greatest suspicion by the workers as another method of exploitation under which all young persons must pass by law. If the latter, it is objectionable, and the workers will protest that they do not want the employer's charity. If, on the other hand, the State subsidizes employers' schools, the position is not improved. The worker will object to State-aided capitalism which establishes the employer as an education authority, when there is at hand the alternative of State grants to duly constituted Local Authorities, which are publicly controlled.

"The end of all education," says Mr. Fisher, "should be liberty." Works schools will not bring liberty. They will be suspected by organized Labour precisely because they may further enmesh the workers in a servitude from which they are endeavouring to free themselves.

A Charter for Labour.

THE Government has accepted the Report of the Whitley Committee as a part of its policy, and it is apparently intended to encourage the organized industries to put into operation the proposals of the Report.* The logical course for the Government to pursue is clearly to make the Joint Industrial Council responsible in the main for the Reconstruction of the industry with which it is concerned. And, undoubtedly, those industries in which trade unions are powerful and employers well organized would prefer to have it so, though it is not unlikely that the State will feel the necessity of satisfying the persistent demands of the Trade Union Congress for legislation on matters such as hours of labour.

Where industries are unorganized it is clear that special treatment is needed. The method which has already been adopted in a few industries is that of the Trade Board. Though the Trade Boards Act was primarily intended to raise the remuneration of sweated workers by

the establishment of a legal minimum wage, the working of the Trade Boards has proved to be a strong stimulus to organization on the part of both employers and workpeople. The restricted powers of these Boards have, however, limited their usefulness. But the experience which has been obtained is a valuable guide for the future.

Low wages were the rule rather than the exception before the War.* The nation cannot afford to return to them after the War. Broadly speaking, wages vary with the degree of organization among the workers. The organized body of workpeople will look after themselves. But the unorganized and ill-paid workers need the certainty of reasonable wages and assistance towards organization. The Trade Board is probably the best instrument for this dual purpose. It is true that it works slowly in both directions; but it is equally true that it does work. And as experience has falsified the view held by many that the legal minimum wage depresses the wages of better-paid workers, on the one hand, and the gloomy prophecies of industrial ruin if anything more than abominably low wages were paid, on the other, there is no valid reason for delaying the widespread application of the Trade Boards Act to all industries in which it can be shown that trade union organization is too defective to secure better wages for the workers. But the machinery of Trade Boards should be simplified and their functions widened in order to render the determination of wages really effective.

Whatever may be the future organization of industry, there can be no doubt that, in the period after the War, what is called Labour legislation, other than the Trade Boards Act, must play an important part. It is impossible in a short space to survey the various labour laws. The Factory Act, Mines Regulation Acts, the Shops Act, the Truck Acts, the Merchant Shipping Acts, and so forth, on the one hand, and the National Insurance Act, the Workmen's Compensation Act, and the Employers' Liability Act, on the other, represent a considerable body of law, defective in its scope and unequal in its operation. For example, in factories, workshops, mines, and shops there are four different legal standards of maximum hours, bearing no relation whatever to the character of the work. Not only so, but the legal limitation of hours is not universal, even for women, children, and young persons. A boy employed in a textile mill can work only 55½ hours per week, but if he changes his job and goes to work in a non-textile factory his hours may be 60 per week, whilst if he elects to lead the open-air life of a vanboy

* See the article on 'The Politics of Industry' in *The Athenæum* for August.

* See 'The Industrial System before the War' in *The Athenæum* for September.

the law gives him no protection whatever so far as hours of labour are concerned. Even before the War our industrial "code"—if we may dignify the unconnected labour laws by this term—besides being defective in its scope, was far behind the needs of the time. It was already out of date. After the War it will be completely obsolete, and new legislation will be required.

The first step should be the codification of our industrial laws with a view to the establishment of a universal legal minimum of conditions and legal maximum hours, with special provisions for particular industries and circumstances. This code should be a charter, under which the State should guarantee the main essentials of civilized life, so far as industry is concerned, to the workers of the country, irrespective of the occupation in which they are engaged. It should also be the basis from which further voluntary effort should start. It is not intended that this legislation should satisfy the aspirations of the workers. The full realization of their industrial ideals they must strive to attain by their own direct efforts through industrial associations.

It is no more possible to outline within the space of a single article the content of the industrial code we have in mind than it is to explain all the shortcomings of the existing laws. It would need a volume to explain in any detail the various reforms suggested and to show their bearing on each other. But so many of the proposals had been argued out even before the War that there is little need for amplification, whilst others will commend themselves as necessary to satisfy the elementary needs of human existence. The 8-hour day and the 44-hour week are now undoubtedly well within the sphere of practical politics. Overtime, nightwork, and Sunday-work should be strictly regulated. Every worker should be entitled to an annual holiday with pay, as is the custom in the case of salaried workers. The law should require much higher standards of ventilation and sanitation and general comfort in workplaces, and all new structures should have to conform to regulations of a more stringent character than is practicable in existing buildings. Then, also, the workman should be assured of reasonable "security of tenure." He is entitled to protection against unjust dismissal; no worker should be discharged without some right of appeal. Unemployment Insurance should be universal, and made a charge upon the industry and the State. Day-to-day engagements should be prohibited, and weekly engagements substituted. Each of these points could be argued at length, but it will be generally agreed that no citizen or potential citizen should be expected to work

long hours, under drab, dirty, and often indecent conditions, and to suffer from insecurity of employment with the prospect of privation.

For particular industries and particular groups of workers special provisions will be needed, but these we must leave aside in order to turn to another aspect of the question. A code of law to be effective must be enforced. Whilst we may hope that the staffs of inspectors now at work will be to some extent unified, it is clear that more inspectors will be needed, and in particular more women inspectors. Workers' Committees in places of employment will also keep a watchful eye on the fulfilment of the law. In the case of breaches of the law there should be full publicity and penalties commensurate with the offence. The development of "welfare work" has led many people to regard "welfare supervisors" as alternatives to State inspectors. Nothing could be more erroneous. The supervisor is paid by the employer, and not by the State. His or her function (about which there is much confusion) is certainly not to see that the law is obeyed. We hope, however, to see "welfare work," as at present generally understood, pass into limbo with the rest of the objectionable experiments of the Ministry of Munitions. What is good should be incorporated into the industrial code or dealt with by works committees. The part that becomes law it will be the duty of the State to enforce. There is a crying need for more inspectors, and the State must face the problem of making its protection of the wage-earner effective.

Closely connected with this question is the opportunity for workpeople to have an official representative in the shop. Where a majority of the workpeople demand it, they should have the right to appoint, at their own expense, a representative to watch their interests, just as the checkweigher does in the case of the miners. He would see to the fulfilment of the laws affecting the workpeople, and also of trade union agreements; he would naturally act as secretary of the shop committee, and would be the chief negotiator for the workers with the management.

To sum up, legislation is needed with regard to wages, hours of labour, general conditions, and security of employment, in order to ensure to the working population a reasonable standard of life. This is essential to redress the balance against the mass of workers, and to give them the opportunity of efficient service and at the same time facilitate their complete organization, so that they may play an increasing part in the government and administration of industry.

International Economic Relations.

III.—Economic Militarism.

THE older economists, as we have seen, though they paid lip service to the "principle of nationality," did not understand the scope and intensity of its influence either in the political or the economic sphere. The statesmen and thinkers of to-day know better. They recognize that nationalism is a worldwide phenomenon among communities in what may be called the "adolescent" stage of development; that it is the outcome of a legitimate impulse towards self-expression and of the desire for recognition as a self-respecting personality in the society of nations; and that to attempt to oppose it, either in the political or economic sphere, is to find oneself up against a powerful and almost elemental tide of feeling. This is now common ground among all in Britain and America who are thinking out the guiding principles of the new world-order. Although, so far as Britain is concerned, we entered the War, not on a nationalist but on an international issue—not as crusaders for the principle of nationality, but as vindicators of public right—nevertheless the liberation of oppressed nationalities has inevitably come to form an important item in our war-aims, for without it no international settlement can hope to be lasting. Internationalism, it is now recognized, can only be established on a basis of "satisfied nationalism."

It is an excellent formula, but it conceals a world of trouble. For if nationalism is an elemental force—and who that is familiar with it in its popular manifestations can doubt it?—is it going to be so easily "satisfied"? Can Niagara be turned off at a given moment as one turns off a tap? Can nationalism, when it has secured the immediate objectives of its propaganda, be expected to relapse into the middle-aged composure proper to an old-established member of the society of nations? Will it not, to say the least, introduce an element of discomfort and disturbance into the international family? Young people are not usually considerate towards others. Can young nations be expected to be more so?

To ask these questions is to answer them. The victories of nationalism during the last half-century have not, as Mazzini and his followers expected, brought peace and harmony to mankind, but have ushered in one of the stormiest periods of history that the world has

ever known. The most glaring example of this in recent history is the transition which took place in a few short months in 1913, from the first Balkan War—a war of liberation which ended an age-long epoch of Balkan history—to the second, a war of nationalist ambition, far fiercer in temper and more lasting in its resentments than its predecessor. Similarly, on a larger scale, the emergence of united Germany and united Italy and of new-born Japan as national States, followed by their entry into the company of the "Great Powers," has solved some problems definitely and for the lasting good of the world, but it has created others, the solution of which is still more momentous for mankind. Nationalism, liberated and free to hold its head erect, has spread abroad in the world a spirit of ebullience and self-aggrandizement, of *sacro egoismo*, of anti-social competition for power and prestige, which is one of the deeper causes of the present war.

Nationalism, then, is justifiable, or, at the worst, pardonable, as an impulse; but as a philosophy it stands self-condemned. The right of nations is, in the last analysis, a phrase which is either wicked or meaningless. Nations can no more stand on their "natural rights" before the bar of international opinion than individuals can before that of their own country. A nation is, indeed, a corporate personality, but a personality in a society of others. Anti-social conduct is as indefensible internationally as it is in a smaller society. It is because nationalists and patriots in all countries have failed to drive this lesson home that the exposition of internationalism has too often been left to cold and arid spirits for whom nationality and love of country in their deeper aspects must ever remain a sealed book.

So much was necessary as a prelude to the subject of this article—the reaction of this excess of nationalism upon economic policy. For unless the root cause of the trouble is understood, its manifestation in the economic sphere must remain unintelligible.

The phenomenon with which we have now to deal is the use by the State of its economic power and control as an integral part of a policy of national aggrandizement. It is described in the title as "Economic Militarism," and the name is appropriate, for it is the counterpart in the economic sphere of the anti-social "will to

power" with which we are familiar in the case of military rulers. The two forms of militarism are in fact closely associated, for, as the War has abundantly shown, each depends upon the other. What we have to examine, then, is not an economic policy in the ordinary sense of the term—that is to say, a policy aimed at increasing the prosperity and welfare of the State by legitimate methods, whether "protectionist" or free trade—but the deliberate association of commerce, industry, finance, diplomacy, and armed force, under the direction of a combined General Staff, for aggressive and unneighbourly purposes.

The chief exponent of the policy of economic militarism has been Germany, and it is convenient to use Germany as an illustration, particularly as the evidence is abundant and German statesmen and writers make no secret about their aims and methods. It must not be imagined, however, that the idea is confined to Germany, although nowhere else has it been worked out in so clear and definite a form. On the other hand, it is equally mistaken to imagine that because much sensational nonsense has been printed about German espionage and penetration, the economic policy and methods of the Germans have not been different from those of other nations.

No words have been more frequently quoted with approval by German writers in recent years than this sentence from the military writer Clausewitz: "War is the continuation of diplomacy by other means." The whole philosophy of militarism is enshrined in this brief sentence. War, on this view, is simply a device adopted by the rulers of the State at the appropriate moment in order to attain objects which they have had consistently before their eyes in time of peace. Whereas to us, as to Cobden, war is a discord breaking in on the harmony of normal peaceful life, to Clausewitz and to the contemporary German thinkers who follow him (including, for instance, the Majority Socialist leaders) the resort to arms is just the application of a new and powerful instrument to swell the volume of the music already being played. In this sinister composition economic policy has an important place. It supplies, indeed, a sort of running undertone. This is nowhere more clearly stated than by the late Vice-Chancellor of the German Empire, Dr. Helfferich, in the opening pages of a book published in 1913 in commemoration of the Emperor's silver jubilee:—

"The political resurrection of Germany," he remarks, "and the restoration of our military power, which have assured us peace and freedom, are the foundations for the development of our economic strength; and conversely the increase of our economic strength supports and confirms our position of political and military power. Our economic development," he continues, in words which strikingly

recall the official press explanations about Germany's need for a navy, "has placed us in the position, and will maintain us in the position, to raise our forces by land and sea to a point in number and equipment which will allow us to look every opponent serenely in the eyes";

and he sums up his argument as to the interdependence of the political, the military, and the economic factors in German policy in the couplet:—

Each lives and works in the other,
And is woven into one great whole.

We are still in this country so individualistic in our outlook, so accustomed to think about "business" in terms of the yard-rule of profit, that it has been difficult for us to realize how far-reaching, and how close and minute, has been the exercise of State control in Germany in the promotion of this policy in the economic field. The tariff, it goes without saying, has been framed with this object in view; but a similar influence has been exerted over bankers, the Stock Exchange, and the investment of private capital, shipping and shipbuilding, the extension of foreign and colonial trade, emigration, the teaching of economics at Universities and elsewhere, the discussion of economic subjects in the press, and in many other directions less easy to trace, but of which we are only now beginning to realize the full scope.

It is obvious that the adoption of such a policy by a Government in a position to mould opinion must alter the whole outlook of those responsible for the conduct of trade and industry. "Most Germans," as Mr. Bertrand Russell remarks, "think of trade in nationalist terms, but in England this habit is not very common." We must be careful not to depreciate the German view. For a business man to think of his work as national service and not as a means of individual profit is an advance, not a retrogression. The German view has the root of virtue in it; it is even, in a limited sense, altruistic. It is the corruption of something better than the standard of "business is business." Its vice lies in the fact that it sees in the business man, not the willing servant of a free community, but the docile agent of a selfish power concerning whose policy he need feel no responsibility and over which he can exercise no control. The result is what we have witnessed during the last three years, when German industry, which began by being supplied by its Government with materials and machinery stolen from the factories and warehouses of Belgium and Poland, has ended by becoming frankly dependent upon the slave labour of deported civilians. The militarist conception of trade, which is that it is a process not of exchange but of conquest, is leading to-day, as it has always led in the past, through rapine to slavery.

There are three features associated with the policy of economic militarism which merit closer attention: "peaceful penetration," the demand for "a place in the sun," and the policy of militarist bargaining.

Peaceful penetration, or "the bloodless war," as an Italian writer has picturesquely called it, is a process by which, under the guise of meeting the needs of a young and developing country, a Great Power uses the skill and capital resources of its citizens to promote its own aggressive ends. Something of the sort has gone on ever since the great expansion of enterprise in Europe brought Europeans into contact with the weaker races; for the early traders and adventurers in India and elsewhere were generally in close touch with governing circles. But the policy has never been so deliberately and ruthlessly pursued for definitely political purposes as in the last few decades. Indeed, so far as Britain is concerned, the adoption of Free Trade by the Mother Country and of the Open Door in the Dependencies, together with the spread of the ideas of the Manchester School, has during the last few generations kept British merchants engaged in foreign trade out of touch with political motives and ambitions. No one has ever accused or suspected the British trading communities in South America and China of paving the way for British rule; and as little have we suspected it in the foreign traders who enjoyed our hospitality. Readers of Cobden's writings will recall the eloquent passage on which he expatiates on the enterprising Saxon merchants who contrived to sell their goods at Gibraltar beneath the very noses of the British guns, and points to their success as a signal triumph of the peaceful over the warlike arts. Whatever the good Saxons had in mind then, the German attitude to-day is very different. The German Government regards its foreign traders in the light of Government agents and propagandists, exponents of "Germanism" (*Deutschtum*) in foreign parts. This can be seen quite clearly from the prospectuses of the various official bodies (such as the "German-Chinese" Association) which have been formed "to acquaint the Chinese [and other peoples] with the achievements of German science and industry." There is no space to develop the subject here; but perhaps the most remarkable case of the persistence of Germany in this field is that of Italy. A recent writer in an authoritative German review remarks as follows:—

"With comparatively exiguous means—a few tens of millions of marks only—but with capable and trustworthy men, Germany has succeeded in exercising a predominating influence over the Italian economy. A most capable vanguard of financial and industrial establishments wove the web of German dominion over the business affairs of Italy."

The most crying instance of this dominion is that of the German-controlled *Banca Commerciale*, which, by giving credit to Italian firms, forced them to buy all their plant and material in Germany, and even secured sufficient influence in Parliamentary circles to be able to threaten recalcitrant firms with political consequences.

The same chain of militarist reasoning leads logically on to the demand for a "place in the sun." This much-abused phrase does not, or did not before the War, embody Germany's need, as a growing industrial country, for free access to supplies of raw material and to markets for her manufactured goods. It was a demand not for free access, but for exclusive access; not for an Open Door, but for a German house. It was idle to point out to men in this frame of mind that their country still enjoyed, as the Saxons did in Cobden's day, the sunshine of open access to the supply centres and markets of the British Empire. In the days when trade was still felt to be based on mutual confidence, that might be sufficient. But militarism demands something more tangible than confidence, even when substantiated by treaty obligations. The demand for a place in the sun was, in fact, really a demand for a colonial empire large enough to supply Germany's growing needs as an industrial country, and connected with the mother country by communications safeguarded from interruption even in war-time. Thus, and thus only, on the militarist theory, could Germany's "economic future" be assured.

Naval power, the freedom of the seas, and the "place in the sun" are thus all interdependent, and no one can understand the real basis of the militarist economic designs of Germany, and of other countries infected by the same notions, unless he bears these strategic aspects of the subject in mind. The theory of economic militarism leads straight to the division of the world into a small number of "large-scale economic blocks," each perpetually striving to ensure its self-sufficiency in view of war. We are thus brought back, as we shall see when we examine this prospect more closely, to the system of competing armaments and the Balance of Power, but in a vastly extended and far more sinister form.

Finally, a word must be said about commercial treaties. No empire, however self-sufficient, can dispense with economic relations with its neighbours; but it is part of the theory of economic militarism that military and naval power should be used to mould those relations. Instances are only too frequent in the recent history of Germany and other countries to show how that can be done; and the catalogue has been very greatly extended in the course of the bargaining with neutrals which has taken place

during the last three years. In Cobden's day it was possible to look upon commercial treaties as dictated simply by the business interests of both sides. To-day, for good or for evil, wider considerations enter in, and threats of force or of economic pressure are thrown into the scales, as the small European neutrals know to their

cost. There is, perhaps, no aspect of the present international economic situation, the study of which leads more surely to the conclusion that civilization will perish unless the nations can learn to approach the problems of economic policy from a more unselfish and international point of view than hitherto.

Rural Education.

III.—Central and Continuation Schools.

CENTRAL ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS.

IN the 'Regulations under which Supplementary Grants will be paid to Local Education Authorities for Elementary Education,' issued in April, 1917, there occur two pregnant sentences, big with possibilities for the future of the primary school system of this country.

Clause 3 of the Regulations says :—

"Before paying the grant in any future year the Board may review the provision made for elementary education by the Authority, and will consider its adequacy and efficiency in relation not only to local needs and circumstances, but also to the development of a satisfactory national system of elementary education, including the establishment of the teaching service on a sound basis throughout the country."

After setting out some of the more important needs for which provision is to be made, the Regulations go on to say that

"The Board may, from time to time, require the Authority to submit schemes, showing the manner in which they propose to secure progress towards the establishment of a complete and satisfactory system of elementary education in their area."

These regulations clear the way for a big step forward along the road to a unified national system of education. Hitherto the Board has had the power, freely exercised through its inspectors, to call for the syllabus and curriculum of a particular school; but under these regulations a Local Education Authority may now, for the first time, be called upon to formulate and submit to the Board a scheme of education which shall be adequate and efficient for its own area, the function of the Board of Education being to co-ordinate these locally adequate schemes into a unified national system of education.

Under these regulations each Education Authority, in its own area, must make provision for :—

- (a) Maintaining an efficient teaching staff.
- (b) Securing the progress of older scholars by means of Central Schools or otherwise.

(c) Teaching handicraft, cookery, gardening, and other "special subjects."

(d) The efficient administration of the Law of School Attendance.

It is the purpose of this article to deal more particularly with the second of these requirements, as it will affect the rural school system—the provision of facilities for the adequate instruction of the older scholars. The adoption of a universal "leaving age" of 14 will bring the County Education Authorities face to face with a difficult problem. There would probably be no great difficulty in finding accommodation for the increased number of older children in the existing schools, the decline of village population having left many of them with abundance of spare room.

It may be assumed that in the ordinary type of village school (known as "Mixed and Infants") the average school life of the child is about eight years—from 5 to 13. The raising of the school leaving age by a full year may, therefore, be expected to increase the attendance at such a school by about one-eighth of its present average attendance. There are few rural schools where room could not be found for this small additional number of children. It will, however, be of little benefit either to the children or to the community to insist on the retention at school of these 13-year-old boys and girls unless we provide for them an adequate training of such value as to compensate the parents for the loss of a year's wages, and themselves for the loss of a year's practical training and experience.

It would be idle to deny that in very many rural schools the progress made by the children from 11 to 13 is very inadequate. To keep these children at the same schools under the same teachers would be worse than useless. Many of the women teachers of village schools are only too pleased to be rid of the bigger boys at 13 years old, and it must be remembered that it is proposed to retain till 14 years of age not only the boys and girls with special intellectual gifts, but all young people. It seems imperative,

therefore, that means should be found for establishing some sort of Central School to which older children can be drafted, at the age of, say, 11, from a ring of surrounding schools.

Such Central Schools would probably be of two types:—

1. A Central School with a "higher top"; that is, an ordinary village school which would admit children at 5 and retain them to 15, from its immediate neighbourhood, and to which older children of from 11 to 14 would be drafted from neighbouring schools.

2. An Upper Standard Central School, which would admit children at 11, and retain them till 14 to 15.

It is probable that the first tentative efforts of Local Education Authorities will be directed to adapting the first type of Central School to the new conditions. Many of the schools in the larger villages are already under the direction of head teachers who would be quite capable of making such a school successful. All that would be needed would be an additional classroom or two, with rooms for woodwork and domestic subjects and a school garden, with additions to the staff of one or more well-qualified assistant teachers. In some cases these Central Schools will be situated in the market towns, or even in urban areas. The practice which has lately obtained of building new schools on the outskirts, rather than in the centre of the larger towns, will tend to make these schools more accessible to rural children.

The location of a Central School must be determined to some extent by geographical conditions and existing transport facilities, but in many cases new arrangements must be made for children travelling from the ring of surrounding villages. These may take the form of cycles, horse or motor conveyance, or railway arrangements. However, one has only to consider what happens daily in the neighbourhood of rural secondary schools to see that this problem of "conveyance" need not be regarded too seriously, except in very remote districts. Along every country road converging on the secondary school may now be met boys and girls in uniform caps, cloaked and hooded in wet mornings, cycling "in" to school, while every railway passenger who uses a line passing a secondary school knows the merry youngsters who board the train at the village stations, and make the adult traveller's journey cheery or hideous, according to his temperament or the state of his liver. Some system of "scholarships" to cover the cost of rail-fares or the purchase of a bicycle will probably be adopted. The use of bicycles, however, does not provide for travelling during continuous bad weather; and the hilly character of some parts of the country makes cycling

almost impracticable. Another method of surmounting the difficulty would be a motor transport service, about which, owing to the enormous use of motor vehicles during the War, there would be no difficulty. In some parts of America it has been found cheaper to organize the Central School and pay all costs of transporting children than to pay salaries to teachers with very small classes in little isolated schools. The development of means of communication for all purposes is one of the greatest needs of rural areas; and the conveyance of children to Central Schools should be considered in relation to the general problem of communication. In some areas where villages are mostly connected with main roads the "school bus" might be a part of a general road transport system.

Two other methods of making the curricula and instruction of rural schools equal to the needs of older children depend on the principle that it may be more convenient in certain circumstances to take the teacher to the children instead of the children to the teacher.

For groups of village schools lying, for example, in the same valley, or along some branch line of railway, it has been found convenient to use the services of peripatetic teachers of woodwork and domestic subjects, and this system might conceivably be worth a trial in respect of the instruction of older children in ordinary subjects in the larger village schools. The difficulty would be that a certain want of continuity in the instruction would be inevitable, and in the intervals between one visit and another of the itinerant instructor the discipline of the older boys and girls would be an addition to the ordinary work of the regular head teacher. The children would also miss the benefit of mixing with a larger and more varied group of children of their own age which the Central School would provide.

A second method, a variant of this last plan, would be to have a ring of village schools under the general direction of a sort of supervisory head teacher, whose duty it would be to co-ordinate and supervise the instruction in, perhaps, four or five schools, one of them being his own, which would need to be specially staffed, so that it would not suffer unduly by his absence.

The effect of the organization of the Central School on the small village school must not be overlooked. If attendance at a Central School were compulsory for all children over 11 years of age in a given district, the effect would be to make the contributory schools preparatory schools only. Where schools are under the control of mistresses and have only a small staff little or no difficulty would arise. In some instances, however, there would be a surplus of teachers.

On the other hand, the Central Schools would provide openings for the able and progressive amongst the younger teachers, and offer a counter-attraction to the pursuit of positions in urban areas.

THE CONTINUATION SCHOOL.

Great as is the necessity for improved school facilities for village children of 12 to 14 years of age, it is overshadowed by the need of facilities for continuation work for older boys and girls. There are some thousands of village schools with fewer than sixty scholars, and many with between sixty and a hundred. In the smaller schools the number of pupils in the upper standards is never more than six or eight boys and girls, and in the larger from ten to a dozen. On leaving school some of the scholars, especially the girls, leave the village. Thus there are often not more than six or eight boys and girls to form a continuation class even in the larger villages. Where there have been a dozen or more boys and girls it has often been difficult to organize the ordinary evening school or special technical classes. The reasons are many, and cannot all be noticed here; but one reason has been that all the possible pupils were not interested in the same subjects, and the few who were interested in one subject were not sufficient to form a class. Moreover, it has not been possible in many counties to provide equipment for teaching diverse subjects to small groups of evening scholars. When the continuation of education up to 18 years becomes compulsory it will be essential that the small groups of scholars leaving the smaller village schools shall be gathered in Central Schools. In such schools only can teachers be secured who will obtain the respect and confidence of the boys and girls from 14 years upwards, and in such schools only can equipment be provided economically for teaching the many subjects desired and required by the boys and girls. In the case of boys and girls over 14 little difficulty need be feared in the matter of transport. Most of them have a cycle which will at least carry them safely, but in some cases a cycle grant might be necessary.

In a few very large villages it may be possible to find a class of continuation scholars for which a syllabus could be arranged and a peripatetic teacher or teachers supplied on the days on which the class met. Or where a number of large villages were situated fairly close together a regular staff of travelling teachers could be organized for teaching the higher classes in the elementary schools and the continuation scholars. This method, however, will not give such good results as the system of centralization. It imposes a greater strain upon the teacher, and does not give the scholars the same kind or the

same amount of discipline as they will get in the Central School; nor does it give them the advantage of mixing with larger groups of youths of their own age from other villages, with the possibilities of sports and comradeships that this will afford.

Probably, however, the most effective method of all would be the establishment of residential or semi-residential Continuation Schools. The annual training would then be concentrated into a single period devoted wholly to education. The gain in intensity of work and in the opportunities arising from corporate life would be very considerable.

In most areas some form of the Central or "Consolidated" School is the *sine qua non* of advance in rural education, and if the development of continued education is to be seriously attempted, it will be found cheaper and more satisfactory to equip Central Schools for the "higher tops" of elementary schools and for the older boys and girls of the district than to attempt to supply sufficient resident teachers to deal with very small classes, or to supply travelling teachers. In these schools whatever vocational education is to be given should be started, but the general aim of the curriculum must be to develop the intellectual capacity and the personality of the child and youth. Not all the boys and girls who are living in a village at 11 to 16 years of age will become agricultural or domestic workers. Indeed, amongst the boys who enter the farming industry at 14 years many leave it before they are 20 or 25. This is not a passing phase of "rural depopulation"; it is inevitable, for agricultural employment—of whatever character—can never expand sufficiently to absorb all the natural increase in rural populations. But for the boys and girls who take up rural vocations the Central Continuation School should supply instruction in the foundation sciences of their vocations. This does not imply directly "vocational" training of a "practical" sort. The Farm School and the Agricultural College are the institutions in which farming and allied industries can be studied and taught. During the Continuation School period the education of the child should be devoted to the development of general intelligence and interests, on which all personal life and all industrial or business success are founded. Without the Central School the village child will have few chances of obtaining good teachers or of mixing with a number of other children of his own age, and without the general level of intelligence developed under good teachers and in contact with a number of boys and girls the Farm School cannot perform its function of training persons to control the foundational industry of village life.

A World safe for Democracy.

PRESIDENT WILSON, who in his utterances on foreign and international policy stands nearer to the ideals of free democracy than any other official statesman in the Allied Group, has rightly summed up the chief object of the Allies in the prosecution of this war against Germany as being a supreme effort to make the world safe for Democracy. This is no empty phrase, but the real motive force which led the Allied nations to bind themselves in sacred covenant not to make peace with Germany until her aggressive militarism had been utterly discredited, and which inspires them now, after three years of tremendous military effort, honourably to maintain that covenant, despite all the cajolery, diplomatic finesse, and sinister threats resorted to by the enemy at frequent intervals with the object of detaching one or other of the Allied nations from the Alliance. Indeed, it may safely be asserted that if the determination of the peoples had been actuated by material motives instead of by a pure and unselfish spiritual passion roused to white heat by a deep sense of wrong, their power of resistance would long ago have succumbed to the more efficient and highly organized military machine of Germany. Germany's strength at the beginning of the war lay in her practically unassailable military organization, which, as the result of long years of systematic training and preparation, had reached the point of unequalled efficiency and striking power; but her ultimate vital weakness, uncompensated for even by her military efficiency, was her withering national soul, which had long been starved of nourishing and stimulating spiritual foods, and was only allowed to draw an artificial sustenance from the drugs of militarism, autocracy, and the lust for world domination.

On the other hand France and Great Britain, though greatly inferior as regards immediately available military strength, were vastly superior so far as real latent power was concerned, because their brotherhood in arms was comprised, not of autocratic Governments which found it necessary to coerce or deceive the people in order to obtain their active support for the policy to be jointly pursued, but of free peoples living under representative government and with constitutional means of enforcing their will. The only substantial criticism that could be directed against France and Great Britain was that Russia, the third principal partner in the Alliance, could by no manner of means be

regarded as a defender of democracy. But while it could not be claimed that Russia was fighting primarily in defence of democracy, it was true that she was fighting against a wicked and unjust attempt on the part of a powerful nation to impose impossible conditions on a weak and altogether inferior people—conditions which have not been nor ever can be justified.

It is, therefore, no exaggeration to say that the Alliance at war with Germany was inspired by high and lofty sentiments, and not by lust for world domination or desire to stifle the national life of other countries. Russia has since become a member of the still incomplete League of Democracies. It is quite true to say that the young Russian giant has not yet attained complete control of his limbs. It is not an original experience, for all free peoples have suffered from a similar weakness during the transition stage from autocratic to responsible democratic government. And therefore one would expect the older democracies to be very solicitous for the welfare of the latest arrival; that they would vie with each other in their anxiety to give the new Russia the benefit of their long experience as fully developed democracies. As is the case after all revolutions inspired by ideals of freedom and democracy, Russia is suffering from the ill-effects of revolutionary intemperance, which are rendering certain sections of the people incapable of distinguishing between liberty and licence, discipline and dictation, facts and doctrines, order and anarchy. Nevertheless, her Government continued to battle against two dangerous extremes: one which tended to run freedom to the point of chaos and disorder, and the other which sought to prevent democracy attaining a healthy, sound, and full-grown manhood. It was inevitable with such conditions prevailing that the Government were distracted from immediate war activities to counteract the dangerous internal intrigues of dissatisfied and scheming coteries, whose machinations were seriously impairing the nation's fighting power. And now these disruptive forces, assisted by the cynical lack of sympathy on the part of Russia's Allies, have succeeded in bringing about its downfall, and may eventually betray the cause of democracy by a separate peace with the Germans.

Unfortunately there are those amongst the Allies who have viewed Russia's regeneration with undisguised apprehension; who have judged it by its immediate effect upon Russian military strength, and not from the point of view of its lasting and profound influence on the development of world democracy. Everything was valued in terms of military profit or military loss. They did not care one atom whether

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Russia was a democracy or an autocracy so long as Russia remained a powerful military factor in the present war. They seemed incapable of recognizing that a democracy at war, if convinced of the righteousness of the cause for which it was fighting, would be a more reliable and longer-staying partner. Even now, despite the deplorable national conditions to which the two extremist enemies of democracy have reduced Russia, the position is not less favourable than it would have been had the old régime continued, for it is common knowledge that the Tsar's Ministers were on the eve of concluding a separate peace with Germany, which would have been a grave betrayal of the Allied cause. Nevertheless, there are people in democratic England who are almost praying that before long a complete state of revolutionary intoxication may supervene, in order that as a result of the subsequent reaction Russia may fall an easy victim either to the deposed Tsar or to the first ruthless dictator who has the courage to shackle his newly freed limbs.* Russian democracy may be enslaved anew, for all they care, so long as Russian militarism can be made vigorous and effective. They seem wilfully to ignore the fact that the best way to secure a strong and healthy military partner is by helping the Provisional Government to consolidate its position, and by convincing the Russian people, as the British people were convinced in 1914, of the righteousness of our cause. But they do nothing to help Russia, and do not even trouble to speak their criticism and vent their sneers in private. It is all done in the full light of day, without any remonstrance from our own Government, which is the Ally of the Russian Government. Is it to be wondered at, therefore, that people are beginning to entertain fears that, instead of the War being continued to make the world safe for democracy, certain forces of reaction in this and other Allied countries would not hesitate to sacrifice democracy itself and civilization in order to secure complete domination over Germany? For it is clearly apparent that certain sections of the community are more intent on the commercial and economic enslavement of the German people than on the maintenance and extension of world democracy.

Let there be no mistake about this. The people of Great Britain do not want an unsatisfactory or premature peace, but neither do they look to a peace which shall secure the political, economic, and social enslavement of Germany for long years to come. The real enemy is

German militarism, which is an evil spirit to be stamped out for ever. The faith and confidence of Germany in brute force as an ideal instrument for attaining their national ambitions, whether right or wrong, must be destroyed; and this will be attained when Germany's military machine has been discredited in the eyes of her own people. This is the national spiritual change which the Allies set out to secure; and peace, whether it come soon or late, will be unsatisfactory if it does not achieve for the world the complete discredit of aggressive militarism, and the substitution for it of a higher conception of national and international responsibility.

But if this war is to make the world safe for democracy, the peace which the Allies make with Germany must contain all the conditions and safeguards essential to the future life and natural development of free democracy. All nations must forswear the use of aggressive militarism; in a society of free nations there should be no place for militarism. But it is altogether futile to expect militarism to be stamped out of existence, and democracy to reign supreme throughout a world at peace, if the Allies intend, by an agreement amongst themselves, virtually to withhold the condition of freedom from a real German democracy. Allied domination would differ only in degree from German domination, while the reign of world democracy presupposes absolute surrender on the part of all peoples of all desires and ambitions to dominate. It is clear, therefore, that the Allies in their fight against German military and economic domination ought to declare openly and categorically that they pursue no similar ambitions of their own. They must repudiate all ideas of military domination, and renounce all intentions of creating an impenetrable commercial barrier against the German people. It will be a matter of little immediate concern to the German people whether they live under an autocratic or a democratic Government if they know the Allies intend to strangle them commercially after the termination of this war. Whatever differences of opinion may exist among them on the question of system of government, the whole nation—republicans, democrats, and reactionaries—will be reunited in firm determination to resist such dishonourable and crushing ambitions on the part of the Allies. It would be nothing short of hypocrisy for the Allies to call upon the people of Germany to democratize their machinery of government if it was intended to withhold from the new democracy any essential condition of absolute freedom; and the present war, which we all regard as a war of aggression by Germany, would in very truth become to the German people a war of aggression

* At the time of writing the situation is still in solution, and there is yet hope that the restatement of Allied war aims might restore the moderate leaders to power.

on the part of the Allies and would be unnecessarily prolonged. For the enemy within the gate is almost invariably forgotten in the national desire to resist the unjust encroachments of the enemy without.

On the other hand, the Allies are bound to insist upon an honourable and durable settlement of all issues involved in the War, but they are in a position to justify the continuance of hostilities only until the German people show a real disposition to participate in the establishment of a stable peace founded on democratic principles, and not on the selfish interests of either group of belligerent nations. German militarism has already been defeated; it is now in process of being discredited, and a free German democracy will know how to deal with the shattered remnants. Territorial adjustments, such as the restoration of Belgium and Serbia, with adequate compensation for all wilful damage and destruction; the reconstitution of Poland; the disannexation of Alsace-Lorraine; the extension of Italy and Roumania to their natural frontiers, admit of no dishonourable or unjust compromise. These are fundamental territorial restorations and readjustments which the enemy must agree to if a lasting peace is to be secured. Any territorial adjustments which are not capable of being disposed of by the principle of the "rights of a people to settle their own destiny," such as those which are desired for strategic reasons, are not questions which warrant the continuation of the War for a single day longer than it will take to secure our fundamental aims; they are subjects to be settled by negotiation at the peace conference.

The evil effects of Germany's policy of aggressive militarism and world domination must be fully remedied; German autocracy must give place to a German democracy; militarism must be eliminated from Germany and from the rest of the world; adequate provision must be made to maintain peace amongst the democracies of the world by the establishment of a complete League of Democratic Nations; and all dishonourable and unjust ambitions to world domination—whether political, military, or commercial—must be renounced by every nation.

The united resources of the Allies should be devoted to the accomplishment of these just and laudable aims; and efficient, highly-organized, and well-directed military effort must at once be supplemented by a wise and discriminating use of its complementary weapon, the political factor. This is the speedy and sure path to safety for world democracy.

ARTHUR HENDERSON.

Towards a Canon of Æsthetic.

TO raise the question of a canon of æsthetic is, I know, to invite its instant dismissal by the tag sententious. Since it must come sooner or later, let us have it at once and turn its battered edge. *De gustibus non est disputandum*. Yes, but why can there be no disputing about tastes? Surely not because every man is rightly a law unto himself in matters æsthetic; not because a canon of æsthetic is a thing which by nature cannot be. Is it not rather because the voice of the hierophant must be heard against the chatter of the crowd, the voice of the craftsman before the clamour of the consumers? *Favete linguis!* Let there be silence in the precincts, for our mysteries are going forward. Interpreted so—and who will challenge the interpretation?—the dull tag becomes indeed a shining truth.

There is, however, this to be said for the common opinion, that, like other canons and codes, a canon of æsthetic is doing its best work—is being best obeyed—when it has ceased to disturb the consciousness of the artist or craftsman; when it has grown up in the soul of the individual in his own development; absorbed from the common air of his environment the tradition of the neighbourhood and the immemorial practice of his trade.

But the modern artist or craftsman is not so fortunately placed. He has been cut off from tradition, from sound practice, and from a direct and healthy relationship with Nature. He has been ousted from his rightful position in the world of everyday industry, so that the unconsciously absorbed influences which in a healthier period would have provided him with a standard whereby he might direct his working activities, and yet feel himself perfectly free in self-expression, have placed him instead at the mercy of a perpetually vacillating fashion.

It follows, therefore, that before the high noon of our future simplicity and spontaneity in art is reached, there must be a period of *conscious discipline* during which the grammar of self-expression must be painfully assimilated as the only means to an eventual recapture of freedom.

In Art, as in Life, the ups and downs of civilization take the individual as well as the species through well-defined stages in the pursuit of perfection. Man, I take it, is first of all unconsciously sound; then unconsciously unsound; next consciously unsound, and, after many revolutions and reformations, consciously sound once more, his unconsciousness and his soundness safeguarded as before by the authority of a rich and living tradition, but with this all-important difference—the lesson of his long

failure, of his wandering in the weary wilderness of industrialism, will have been learnt once and for all time. Other seducers will, no doubt, arise and seek to draw him from the difficult pathway of all-round development; but against these he will be armed for ever. He will know from experience the direction of their leading and the price of their proffered gains.

Just now we are most of us situated in the third category. We feel that all is not well with us, that our life and work are purposeless, or serving other ends than those we recognize as great or glorious. We are *consciously wrong*, in fact; and to take the next step we must wring an æsthetic canon from our self-consciousness—so that, winning through our over-developed intelligence, we may at last lose ourselves, lose our self-consciousness and our intellectualism, in an enthusiasm for work that is worth doing for its own sake—an end in itself. As for the canon, let us now diligently *consider*, that our children may happily *feel*, what those qualities and characteristics may be that should distinguish a true work of art from its counterfeit.

First, then, a work of art should have *entity*. It should present, that is to say, an essential unity to the beholder; there should be a real fusion of the component factors of its being. You do not, for example, necessarily add beauty to an object of utility by screwing an ornament to it, however truly beautiful the ornament may be; you have merely placed two things in juxtaposition. Without the transforming magic of creativeness they will remain spiritually separate, even though you carve your ornament into the very substance of the thing you would adorn. The beauty you are seeking will depend upon the degree to which you are able to feel the essential relationship both of your raw materials and of the qualities your work should possess. It will depend upon the idea by which you are naturally moved in the process of its making; but still more will it depend upon the manner in which you succeed in enriching your idea with its full complement of related feelings—sounding not merely harmonies of colour, or of shape, or of sound, but the undertones and overtones of that infinite chord of human emotion, of which art is at once the language and the interpretation.

These influences that go to shape the idea of the worker are of many kinds. Without attempting to enumerate them in detail let us consider the several categories into which they naturally fall, remembering always that the very process of analysis in matters so intimately connected tends to obscure that essential quality of each which consists in its relationship with the rest, and ever subjecting our theories to correction as allowance is made for the plane of observation.

To a young man, at the beginning of an artist's or a craftsman's career, "art for art's sake" is an excellent principle, one that can justify him in any degree of devotion to the children of his imagination; but, sooner or later, that same imagination begins to present him with other pictures than those of his masterpieces that are to be, and his activities take direction from a complex of highly masterful impulses that must henceforward compete with his desire to express himself in art.

As a lover, as a father, as a breadwinner, as a citizen, he adds to his equipment of qualities and functions, and before the summit of his career has been attained he discovers that art and work are not only ends in themselves, but the most perfect means to an end that must transcend all other ends we wot of—the continuity and the development, extensive and intensive, of Life itself, this great adventure of the spirit in a world of three dimensions.

"Art for Man" then is the foundation-stone of our canon. We will appraise art by the human standard, graded with the unit of the individual's recognizable contribution to the sum total of human industry: an individual not utterly lost in the group, nor superseded by the machine, neither a free-lance, like our modern artist, nor a slave, like our modern labourer, but free in the one sense in which it is important for him and for the community that he should be free—free to express himself within the limitations imposed by considerations of the common weal, but controlled and assisted in that self-expression by traditional bent and hereditary predisposition.

This human standard thus graded answers to the supreme test of evolutionary value: "That we should have life and have it more abundantly," for the true measurement of life is qualitative and not quantitative, intensive not extensive, and its value to the individual and to the community will depend upon the sensitiveness of each to his environment, will be revealed by the degree of his reaction to that environment.

To increase this reaction, to become more sensitive in every possible way without impairing the dynamic Dionysian qualities of the individual, is the most difficult of all the problems of the statesman and the philosopher; but in its solution it provides us with a key to all the rest, forcing us to recognize the importance of balancing the education of the static, affective side of our human equipment by the simultaneous development of the dynamic, effective side.

To secure the utmost reaction from the individual sensitiveness we must jealously preserve those minute essential differences between man and man, between locality and locality, between nation and nation, and between race and race, that our civilization is labouring so

successfully to destroy; for, spiritually as well as chemically, there can be no reaction without difference. If all our human acid is to be neutralized by the cosmopolitanism of the day, we shall remain inert whatever may be our surroundings, unable to discriminate good from bad, beautiful from unbeautiful.

The foundation for our canon then is, first of all, *entity*, or complete fusion of the elements in a work of art; secondly, *the human standard* graded with the unit of an individual's recognizable contribution to human tradition; and, thirdly, *the preservation and use of all essential differences* for the enrichment of the general experience.

From these more general attributes or conditions, we must pass to the more particular.

The work, to be in any sense of the word sound, must contain the element of *feeling*—either of conscious feeling or of that unconscious or subconscious feeling which we call instinct.

From conscious feeling the creative imagination derives that warmth which alone can fuse the separate elements of the whole design into unity. From subconscious feeling or instinct we derive the influence of those hereditary predispositions that in themselves provide an excellent basis for that part of our æsthetic canon which seems to escape the laws of utility.

Through subconscious memory our predilections have acquired a definite bias towards a certain natural disposition and arrangement of materials. The eye spontaneously agrees, without any deliberation of the intellect, to a treatment that relates or approximates itself to a continuation of the processes and agencies of nature. This predisposition is at the back of all natural taste in form or colour, relating the works of man to their environment, and checking the mechanical excursions of the instinct-bereft intelligence.

It is this influence that we find at work in all sound craftwork of all nations and in every age, softening and mellowing the utilitarian motive, the merely practical outlines, providing infinite vistas of alternative and resource, and freeing the imagination of the worker from the slavery of utility.

This is the substance that remains when textbook theories of the constructional imitation of nature are critically examined; the theory, for instance, that attributes the Gothic aisle and its pointed arches to a conscious copying of the perspective of interlacing branches in the forest avenue.

Such theories leave out of account the vast hereditary accumulation of the stores of unconscious observation and assimilation—knowledge which has never passed into the province of the intellect and destined never to be consciously

analysed or systematized by it, remaining just below the surface of the individual mind, but ready to be drawn into the stream of creative energy in the work of each genuine artist or craftsman from the first bone-scraper of Neanderthal to the last devout pupil of Whistler or of Rodin.

This storehouse of racial experience provides, as I have stated, a natural criterion for those parts of æsthetic that seem to escape the laws of utility. But even the practical rules that govern the shaping of means to ends in a handicraft are often anticipated by the instinctive bias of the craftsman. Forms of support in branch and stem, shapes of continence in fruit and seed vessel, suggestions of complementary colour, harmonies of synthesis and antithesis in the vivid staining of flower and leaf; hints of the manifold roots of pattern, the spiral, the meander, and the checker, in the powdering, diapering, and striping of a hundred natural objects—every gradation and climax of sensuous experience in this history of the race has left its mark for ever upon the separate stores of inherited sensitiveness, imprinted by the awe and wonder of the worshipper, the practical curiosity of the craftsman, and the child's unclouded instinct for the strange, the bright, the various. All these things have prepared the way for our extempore decisions in matters of art to-day, and form the natural substructure for our system of æsthetic.

In the conception and execution of a work of art, then, man has all this immense resource. In the walls of our big buildings we demand something of the great stone cliffs we used to worship, in whose clefts and crannies we found the natural architecture of our earliest homes. In the wonderful wood construction of the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries the branching carpentry of the great roof-trusses, the arboreal strutting and buttressing of the timbered walls, were no mere imitation of the natural tree-shapes, but the spontaneous outcome of an intuitive knowledge of Nature's own contrivances to sustain and support. And in the same way the idea of continence, the retention and preservation of fluids, has flowered into the great periods of stoneware and porcelain. The expressive modelling of fruit-rind and seed-pod, of gourd and poppy-head, has been drawn by the whirling wheel into the productive process of the potter, and has become degraded only when it has emerged to cool and crystallize in the consciousness as a preconceived pattern of æsthetic.

In our examination of a work of art or handicraft, then, we should expect to find evidence of feeling, conscious or unconscious; but since the main object of a code is constructive rather than critical, we must seek some means of expressing

the importance of such an ingredient in a positive injunction. In a better age one would say to the adult citizen: "Trust thyself," but there is to-day an obvious objection to any preaching of confidence in the adult instinct; for the tastes of the man have been corrupted or atrophied by the experience and environment of the child, and he who trusts himself most completely is generally one in whom the infinite emotional resource of childhood has been sacrificed for the establishment of a few trite intellectual convictions, based upon the experience of others, and supported by a mechanical application of the rules of logic.

In a greater or a less degree this resource is the birthright and endowment of every child. To deal faithfully with the opulent simplicity of childhood is to respect this mysterious birthright, to accept and make use of it as the foundation-stone of an effective and satisfying career; not to hedge mind, body, and spirit from experience of the world about them, from the swarming impressions that incessantly assail their sensitiveness, but from the outset to give scope and nourishment to the imagination that it may be free to deal with the phenomena of its environment as unwarped instinct may suggest, so that its earliest education may be a true initiation into that long series of personal experiments and adventures which is life at its best.

The process of training for life, which stops, if it stops at all, only at death, is a succession of infinitely small advances towards perfect beauty and complete self-expression, towards that condition of richest intake and output in which the aptitudes and the appetites are found in their highest efficiency and their most perfectly adjusted correlation. Each step is a learning of some part of our environment, a learning of some way of dealing with it, a becoming free by practice in that method, until it sinks below the consciousness and ceases to cumber our expression with the evidence of crude, unassimilated industry; then, before the mechanical dexterity of the hand or mind has time to infect the spirit with its mechanicalness, the process of learning must be repeated, another step taken, another freedom won, another creative resource acquired; and as each formation of a habit closes for the man a means of experience, so this loss must be made good by the exposure of a fresh sensitiveness to the choicer and more subtle experiences of the future.

With such a training the element of the subconscious or racial memory will enter naturally into the composition of all sound production from the outset. It will no longer be "one man thick," but informed with a content drawn from resources that are infinite in extent, duration, and variety, mingling imperceptibly with

the records of his conscious experience to clothe the works of his imagination in a visible garment of possibility.

It will be enough, then, for our canon to demand that *a work of art shall contain the element of feeling, conscious and unconscious*. Next to this demand, and closely related to it, must be set down that *a man must build with his own material*.

Whatever he uses he must first of all make his own, whether he takes it by observation from the works of nature or from the productions of other craftsmen. Even in portrait painting, to take the extreme case, the subject must be lost before it can be really found, the model submitted to the transforming magic of the imagination, which must recreate the individuality it would portray from its own resources of poetic vision and instinctive knowledge. Every real artist or craftsman has this resource if he would but trust it. He must be a pioneer, an adventurer in the boundless fields of his human nature and equipment. Methods he may learn or borrow if he will; these he can make his own as a means of personal expression; but he should never attempt as a mature craftsman to copy the results of these methods, or to ape the mannerisms which are the mere by-products of other men's self-expression, flies in the pure amber of their creativeness, little pieces of rough undissolved personality flung in bravado as a flourishing signature upon their canvas.

Further, in a period of sound production, *tradition* is the tribute of one generation to the experience of its predecessors, resulting from the training of the boy in the workshop of the man, and the moulding of the son's activities in the pattern of his father's. Its effect in the retrospect is to present a picture of regular, organic growth, as each generation profits by the labour of the last, and gathers the ever-accumulating harvest of racial experience so that each separate work of art possesses a content to which the personal contribution of its maker, though vital, is but a contribution. Not that his work is any the less a record of his own character and feelings. The miracle of individual creativeness is the more wonderful that it has been able to hold in solution material so rich and so complex.

But in such an age as ours, an age in which the third stage of our series is nearing its end, in which the consciousness of being wrong is leading us to attempt the difficult transition to being consciously right, tradition in its best sense is for us utterly lost. Latterly we have seen in many movements of artistic revolt gallant attempts to regain our inheritance. The vague but widespread rebellion against a mechanical system of industry and a materialist ideal of social progress has included in its scope all

sorts of efforts to get back into touch with those sound traditions of art and industry which have been for so long abandoned. In music, in dancing, in the drama, in architecture and the allied handicrafts, the past quarter-century has seen many such movements start into eager life, waver beneath the fire of hostile criticism or in the fog of public indifference, and either succumb altogether or dwindle into the pastime of a few fanatics.

The idea behind each of these movements has been sound and germinal, and, despite all adverse circumstances, might have inspired a worldwide industrial and æsthetic revolution had there not been lacking just that element of cohesion and concentration which only a great principle can supply. If such movements are really to prosper there must be something behind them more vital, more dynamic, than mere appetite, whether coarse or cultured. They must spring from an innate desire and capacity to create. They need, too, a binding enthusiasm based upon the impregnable rock of conviction, of an inward certainty that the work, the cause, is on the affirmative side of the great cosmic experiment of the will to live; a conviction that to live much is better than to live long; that to live much is to live intensely, to react fully to our environment, to absorb from it impressions of real significance with every sense, and to radiate again from every aptitude warmth of the fire that these have fed, beauty and power, inspiration and happiness from the resources which these have made inexhaustible.

John Ruskin and William Morris in their life-work did much to inspire such a conviction, but though each had vivid glimpses of the principles that should govern the constructive reformation of our industrial system, they failed to supply for their disciples the philosophic basis by which these principles might have been defended against the utilitarian criticism of their contemporaries and at the same time shown to be an essential factor in the great scheme of evolution. Brilliant fragments of such a basis were exhibited by both in their writings, beautiful material prepared and laid to the hand of their successors; but the synthetic treatment of the problem that should exhibit the vital inter-relationship of the faculties they vindicated with the whole of man's varied equipment they never attempted, and so the priceless element of cohesion has been wanting in the army they raised and led, and the force they spent themselves to create has been dissipated by the tendencies it should have been able to control.

The instinctive attempt to regain touch with the healthy methods of an earlier time, to get back to the old high road of tradition, has been thwarted for the want of just such a canon as it

is my present business to suggest. We must regain something of the old and happy unconsciousness in art that we have lost so long, seeking it painfully by the arid paths of policy and logic against great opposition and at the price of perpetual discouragement, not only for our own highest advantage, but for the benefit of our remotest posterity. With a great price, it may be, *we* shall regain that freedom of expression—but *they* will be freeborn!

EDWARD SPENCER.

Indian Labour and Colonial Reconstruction.

FOREMOST in the work of post-war Reconstruction is the economic problem of the British Dependencies. From these lands of measureless fertility will flow the comforting balm which will go a long way towards healing the ravages which the War has caused in the British Commonwealth, provided an adequate supply of contented labour can be maintained. With the twofold object of meeting Indian Colonial aspirations and supplying the necessary "man-power" the India and Colonial Offices have just issued joint recommendations for an experiment in the four Dependencies of British Guiana, Fiji, Trinidad, and Jamaica.

British ingenuity prior to the War had laid the foundation of certain tropical industries upon a basis quite capable of meeting the needs of almost the entire world. In 1920 British-grown rubber should exceed 300,000 tons, or three times the world's demand at the outbreak of war. Great Britain has now assumed the proud position of being the first cocoa-producing State in the world. British vegetable oils are practically without a rival, either in quantity or quality, and as yet only the fringe of their possibilities has been touched. British fibres represent an ever-growing industry, and now the demand for tropical woods for aerial machines may quite easily rank with either of the foregoing; but production is governed by the labour supply, which has never been adequate even for the pre-war output.

Until the year 1834 most of the plantations in the British East and West Indies had been carried on by slave labour, but with the abolition in that year of slavery in the Colonies came the great outcry of the planters for a labour supply to save the plantations and the Dependencies from economic ruin. The Indian Government was approached, and with a good deal of reluctance finally consented to the recruiting of Indian labour for overseas plantations, and between 1834 and

1837 some 7,000 coolies left Calcutta. Thus commenced the system of indentured Indian labour, the abolition of which has made for ever memorable the viceroyalty of Lord Hardinge.

Between the years 1840 and 1910 nearly 1,000,000 coolies left the shores of India under the indentured-coolie system, which, Lord Hardinge said, educated Indian opinion regarded as "a badge of helotry."* The defects and abuses under the system were so flagrant that it was but one remove from slavery. Fraud, deception, and injustice dogged the footsteps of the coolie from the day he left India until the indenture terminated. The planters, with but few exceptions, upheld the system which gave to them so large a measure of "control," and persistently refused to accept the British Indians as fellow-colonists. In 1875 the late Lord Salisbury, then Secretary of State for India, attempted to reform the system, and demanded that the Colonies which received coolies must accept them as potential citizens; the coolies embarked for the Colonies with the assurance of full citizenship, but Lord Salisbury's "indispensable condition" was conveniently ignored.

At whatever stage the indentured-labour system was examined it disclosed very deplorable features; the most recent inquiry was that conducted by Lord Sanderson's Commission in 1910. At the source of supply, the recruiters, we were informed, bribed the police and deceived the simple coolie, telling him that he had only to "lie on his back and the cocoanuts would drop into his mouth." One eminent Indian civil servant said in evidence that the "recruiters are the worst kind of men," and they "are paid by results," whilst the evidence of another official led one of the members of Lord Sanderson's Commission to exclaim: "Therefore the recruiter who tells the most lies gets the most coolies." In the Dependencies fraud wedded to injustice continued. The coolie who in simplicity had agreed to work for five and a half days a week at a minimum wage of 1s. a day found that the "day" had no relationship to the rising and setting of the sun, but was measured by a "task" arbitrarily set by the manager of the plantation, whilst the minimum wage became a maximum. The administration of justice was all in favour of the planters. Mr. Bateson, a magistrate of large experience, informed Lord Sanderson that in the Courts "the coolie is absolutely defenceless"; that coolies were brought into Court upon "complaints by masters or mistresses of insulting conduct or words or gestures, and trumpery cases which ought never to have been brought into Court," and, in fact, the magistrate became a mere "machine for sending men to

prison." Under this system convictions amongst the coolies reached 20 per cent in British Guiana and Fiji, the death-rates in some Dependencies nearly 80 per 1,000, whilst the suicide-rate in Fiji exceeded 900 per 1,000,000, as compared with a suicide-rate of 45 per 1,000,000 in Madras.

To the late Viceroy of India belongs the credit for having secured the promise of a total abolition of this system and the inspiration of Indian colonization in its fullest sense. In his speech before the Indian Legislative Council last year Lord Hardinge said he had "always felt an irreconcilable prejudice against the system of Indian emigration from India to British Colonies," and that it was "a source of deep personal satisfaction" to him that its abolition was "one of his last official acts."

Whilst to the late Lord Salisbury we owe the conception of Indian colonization in its modern sense, and whilst to Lord Hardinge we owe the abolition of indentured labour, it is to Lord Islington, Sir Arthur Steel-Maitland, and their colleagues that Britain is indebted for the foundation of the new system which it is proposed shall be applicable in the first instance to British Guiana, Trinidad, Jamaica, and Fiji.

The governing principle is one of "State-aided colonization" rather than the supply of a mere labour force. The Indian emigrant will disembark "entirely free" from all financial obligations, which it is proposed shall be "borne by the Government of each colony concerned out of a common fund." Thus the old system of indentured labour, with all its penal clauses and servile characteristics, is for ever abolished. The coolie arriving in the colony will no longer find himself drafted willy-nilly to plantations and employers without reference to his wishes, but will step ashore a free man in every respect, with perfect liberty after six months' "selected employment" to make his own choice of employer, and, being then in no way restricted to service under any particular employer, he will doubtless choose the plantation with the most attractive reputation. This freedom to select employers will probably be the surest guarantee of long-delayed reforms.

The second principle of capital importance is the incentive to industry and settlement. The newly arrived colonist "will be encouraged to work for his first three years in agricultural industries" by "numerous and important benefits." These benefits are substantial, and should prove extremely attractive to the land-loving Indian. During his term of service each male immigrant will receive a garden plot of one-tenth of an acre rent free (rising to one-third of an acre), medical attendance, board and lodging, also free, and wages without any deduction whatsoever. But the most attractive

* *Proceedings of Indian Council, March 20, 1916.*

feature is the proposed grant of land to all those coolies "who have completed a qualifying period of three years' employment" under registered employers. Every such immigrant coolie will be granted "land not exceeding five acres," which in the case of leaseholds will be subject to a "reasonable annual rent," and to revision every thirty years. In each colony there will be created a special department, staffed with sympathetic officials, whose duty it will be to provide this land for the settlers, to give them advice upon all matters connected with the title, and at the same time to undertake clearing the ground, drainage, and irrigation. Finally, "it will be the business of the responsible department in each colony to remove all obstacles of this kind to the free settlement of Indians upon the land." The Indian Government will appoint one official of standing, who will tour the Colonies every three years and report upon the progress of the settlement scheme.

In India itself most of the old corrupt machinery is scrapped, and its place taken by (1) a Protector in each province, (2) an Emigration Commissioner, (3) Emigration Agents of certified character. In each district Emigrant Depots will be created, and kept open at all times to inspection, either by Government officials or the relatives of the emigrants, whilst "non-official gentlemen will be appointed visitors to the depots." Yet another protection of a most valuable kind is provided by the recommendation that Indian gentlemen will be invited to inspect all the depots, and a proportion of Indian surgeons appointed by the Indian Government to travel on the emigrant ships.

It will be possible under this scheme for any man over 18 years of age and his women relatives to secure assistance for emigration, but persons under that age, children, and unmarried women will only be eligible providing they are accompanied by parents or guardians. This provision will, it is hoped, encourage family emigration, and prevent that of undesirable women which so often resulted from the conditional "sixty women to one hundred men," and led, moreover, to shameful scenes both aboard the ships and in the Colonies.

The vexed question of "back passage" for dissatisfied or unsuitable coolies is subject to less change, possibly because settlement is the main principle of the scheme. Under the indentured-labour system no Indian could obtain assistance to return to India under five years, and from certain colonies only after ten years! The new proposals provide half the return passage for the coolie and his dependents after a period of three years' continuous residence in the colony, three-quarters after five years, and the whole passage money after seven years' continuous residence. But—and here again the principle

of settlement is dominant—the acceptance of a grant of land *ipso facto* extinguishes all claim to a free or even assisted passage back to India.

When Lord Hardinge announced the abolition of indentured labour to the Legislative Council of India on March 20 last year, he stated that abolition could only take place when the new system had been prepared, and that "this must of necessity take some little time." This was interpreted in many quarters to mean a period of five years, yet within a twelvemonth, in spite of pressure caused by the exigencies of war, the India and Colonial Offices have evolved a reform which fifty years of agitation and Inquiry Commissions had failed to secure.

The Dependencies have now the opportunity of history; there is no tropical agricultural labour in the world like Indian labour. If the planters are willing to accept these proposals, and to treat the British Indians as members of the British Commonwealth, with the same colonial rights as the Scotchman, the Welshman, the Australian, or the Englishman, Indian emigration will not only increase, but the colonial birth-rate will rise and the death-rate decrease, and in the course of a few years Indian settlements will provide all the labour necessary for an increased output of rubber, sugar, cocoa, vegetable oils, and other raw material which civilization will require in order to repair the damage wrought by the world's great war.

This new system, while not without defects, is an experiment to be applied now, as mentioned above, to British Guiana, Fiji, Trinidad, and Jamaica. If it succeeds we may expect to see an extension to Africa, the South Pacific, the West Indies, Honduras, possibly also Queensland, and to other territories not only under direct Crown control, but under the Self-Governing Dominions.

JOHN H. HARRIS.

The World of Industry.

Trade Union Notes.

A RAILWAY CRISIS has come and gone. Under a settlement made under the direction of the War Cabinet, the traffic grades receive 6s., shopmen 5s., and women 2s. 6d. This brings the total advance for the traffic grades up to 21s. during the war. The facts are these. The Executive of the National Union of Railwaymen had been for some time in negotiation with the Railway Executive Committee for a rise in wages. At the Special General Meeting at Leicester an offer of 5s. advance was submitted, and

refused by an overwhelming majority. Mr. J. H. Thomas then had a meeting with the Prime Minister, after which negotiations with the Railway Executive were renewed. The railwaymen, who expressed their determination not to accept less than 10s., are in a state of considerable unrest, and the Liverpool men in particular, who have throughout led the advanced movement, adopted during the week-end following the reopening of negotiations the policy of "going slow" till a decision on their claim was reached. The Railway Executive, with the support of the War Cabinet, thereupon broke off negotiations; but these were again taken up when the Liverpool railwaymen resumed normal working, and consented to wait till the next Sunday for a settlement. After some difficulty, the advance which has been mentioned above was finally accepted. Even with the new advance, it is clear that the railwaymen, whose wages have always been miserably low, have not received adequate advances during the War, and that their present earnings are in no way comparable with those of miners, munition workers, and others in services which are no more essential.

THE Leicester Conference of the N.U.R. did not discuss only wages: it also formulated a national programme for the period after the War. This railwaymen's charter follows closely the programme previously adopted by the Conference of District Councils, except for one most important omission. The District Councils pronounced most strongly, as the N.U.R. itself has often done in the past, in favour of immediate and complete national ownership of the railways, coupled with joint administration by the railwaymen and the State. It is therefore curious that the programme now laid down, as summarized in *The Railway Review*, makes no reference to national ownership. It demands "equal representation, both national and local, of the N.U.R. upon the management bodies of all railways in the United Kingdom"; but this might mean joint management with the companies just as much as with the State. Surely railwaymen still stand for immediate national ownership. If so, they should say so, and should link their demand for control to an equally unequivocal demand for national ownership.

THE other items of the programme are as follows: the eight-hour day; the transformation of all war bonuses into wages; a guaranteed day and a guaranteed week; double time for overtime and Sundays, and time and a half for night duties; abolition of piecework, bonus, and tonnage rates; abolition of hybrid grades; standardization of conditions of service for all

railways throughout the United Kingdom; and a number of other items of less interest to the outsider.

THE Associated Society of Locomotive Engineers and Firemen, which includes about half the men belonging to the locomotive grades on the railways, has created some consternation in the Trade Union world by going to the Committee on Production for an award instead of negotiating with the Railway Executive. The Committee on Production has awarded an advance of 5s. a week; but the N.U.R., which represents about half the locomotive men, has, we have seen, rejected an offer of 5s. This creates an awkward situation. Surely personal differences will not much longer be allowed to prevent these two Unions from amalgamating, and so forming a solid body representing the whole of the manual workers in the railway service.

IN the munitions trades little has been heard during the past month save 12½ per cent and rumours of 12½ per cent. The Order granting a bonus of 12½ per cent on earnings to certain classes of skilled time-workers was, in the form in which it first appeared, so badly drafted, and there was so little rhyme or reason about its inclusions and exclusions, that an outcry at once arose from the grades excluded. After one or two ineffectual attempts to remedy matters by piecemeal extensions of the Order, the Ministry of Munitions and the War Cabinet threw up the sponge, and extended the bonus to all grades of time-workers, skilled and unskilled. Even so, there remain many complaints from workers on systems of payment by results whose earnings are quite inadequate, and now fall below those of the time-workers. Clearly, this problem will have to be taken in hand, and there will have, in many cases, to be a readjustment of piece-work prices and bonuses.

ALARMED at the continuous series of wage demands and concessions, *The Times*, in the midst of the railway crisis, followed up its articles on 'The Ferment of Revolution' with a leading article entitled 'The Vicious Circle,' in which it expressed grave fears as to the effect on national financial stability of the continuous series of concessions. It urged the Government to adopt a firmer attitude, and a general policy for co-ordinating all wages questions under one central authority. It has since been announced semi-officially that this is under consideration, and even that a definite decision has been made. But co-ordination will not stop wage demands; it will merely replace scattered demands by the demand of a general Labour combination. The only way to stop demands,

in the opinion of competent Labour authorities, is to reduce prices, eliminate profiteering, and embark on a drastic scheme of wealth conscription. Whether the Government is likely to adopt this course is a matter of opinion.

ONE of the most interesting effects of the War on the Trade Union Movement is seen in the enormous growth of organization among general labourers, or, as they now prefer to be called, the lesser skilled trades. The results of this growth are in turn seen in the tendency towards consolidation of forces among the general labour Unions. There are at present four large and a few small Unions of this type. Two of the large Unions, the Workers' Union and the National Amalgamated Union of Labour, have just negotiated a close scheme of confederation which provides for complete unity of industrial activities. The other two—the National Union of General Workers and the Dockers' Union—have negotiated a similar agreement. Now it is rumoured that the Workers' Union and the N.U.G.W. are to meet. This seems to open up a prospect of a single effective combination of all the large Unions. This would leave outside the National Federation of Women Workers and one or two small general labour bodies. The unskilled worker, organized on this scale, will certainly be a formidable factor in after-war policy.

THE Labour Party reorganization scheme and Mr. Henderson's efforts to prepare for the coming of a General Election are already producing their effect in the Trade Union world. A number of societies, including the Miners' Federation, are considerably increasing the number of their Parliamentary candidates, and many others have the matter under consideration. There should be a quickening of this development after the Labour Party Conference in January, the agenda for which is now under consideration.

THE Iron and Steel Trades Confederation is developing even better than its promoters dared to hope. It will be remembered that the three societies which joined to create it agreed to take no new members, and to set up a Central Association to enrol all new members and as many of the members of the old societies as would transfer. Not only have very large numbers transferred; even larger numbers of new members have been enrolled, and the Confederation is rapidly becoming an effective Industrial Union for the whole iron and steel industry. It is understood that there is a considerable probability that some of the societies which are still outside,

including the most important, will shortly reconsider their position, and join up with the Confederation.

THE Shop Assistants' Union is receiving widespread support throughout the country for its agitation in favour of the extension of the Trade Boards Act to the distributive trades. The rates of pay among many classes of shop assistants urgently call for this reform; and it is greatly to be hoped that it will be carried out before the War ends. A wide extension of the Trade Boards Act to underpaid and badly organized industries is imperative.

THE attempt to form a National Federation of Trades Councils is in itself laudable. The Trades Council Movement has been growing apace of late years, and a central organization of County Federations would help greatly in co-ordinating and directing its activities. There seems, however, to be some difference of opinion about the merits of the present attempt, which is curiously entangled with the General Federation of Trade Unions. Since its exclusion from the Joint Board a year ago, the G.F.T.U. has been ploughing a somewhat lonely furrow, and there are some who suspect that the proposed Federation of Trades Councils is, at any rate indirectly, aimed at the scheme of Labour Party reorganization.

THE establishment of national and district Marine Boards, on which the shipowners and Labour representatives sit side by side, under the chairmanship (in the case of the national board) of Sir Leo Chiozza Money, M.P., is an event of considerable industrial importance. There are three sets of Boards: one for Marine Engineers, one for Marine Caterers, and one for Sailors and Firemen. The objects are defined as the maintenance of the maritime supremacy of the British Empire, and the establishment of a closer co-operation between the employers and employed of the British mercantile marine. The Boards are to establish standard rates (which, it is understood, are to be standards and not minima), to supervise the supply and distribution of labour, and to prevent and adjust disputes. The Unions concerned secure full recognition, with the notable exception of the British Seafarers' Union. This interesting experiment on the lines of the Whitley Report should be carefully watched. Already the first national award has been issued. It deals with sailors and firemen, and lays down rates varying from 14*l.* to 11*l.* 10*s.* per month for various grades. Further awards will follow at a later date.

Adventures in Books.

AMONG the books in which many people have been adventuring of late, Lord Morley's 'Recollections' (Macmillan) is perhaps the most notable. It is reviewed elsewhere in the present number of *The Athenæum*, but it has also to be mentioned here as a work on which readers ought at least to leave a card. Its author's name—*clarum et venerabile nomen*—awakens feelings of sympathy in many of our minds. We think of him as the friend of Mill and George Eliot, of Carlyle and Matthew Arnold, and the other giants who were on the earth in Victorian days, and of the battles long ago in which he wielded an intrepid pen. He belongs to a race of statesmen who among other things adventured more in books than do their successors; and he possesses in a high degree that noble austerity towards life and letters which seems to have gone out with the Victorians.

His book was bound to be in some degree an *apologia*, and I notice that more than one critic has condemned its complacency. My own disappointment is on other grounds. I had expected a full-length autobiography, and what we have been given is at most a torso. Nothing could be better than the chapters in which Lord Morley writes of his early environment. In the descriptions of some of the great men with whom he was intimate there are portraits that can be compared with those of Clarendon. These, however, are only a fragment of the book, and in the pages and pages about Ireland and India we lose sight of Lord Morley the man of letters, and even of Lord Morley the man, and see only Lord Morley the politician. One feels as if one has witnessed the first act in a play which one is ready to enjoy, but when the curtain again goes up, it reveals the same leading character, but in different and duller surroundings. Perhaps politicians will welcome what I regret. Yet I cannot help feeling that the book would have gained if it had been a little more intimate, and—though it is on the borders of blasphemy to ask this from Lord Morley—a little more indiscreet.

There is a piquant contrast between Lord Morley's stately pages and the rattle of Mr. Chesterton's machine-gun epigrams in 'A Short History of England' (Chatto & Windus). Still, *tous les genres sont bons, hors le genre ennuyeux*, and nobody can say that Mr. Chesterton provokes ennui. His 'Short History' carries us with amazing rapidity, and I not without several

jolts, through nineteen centuries of English civilization. The route is not always familiar, and we only catch glimpses of the scenery by the flashes of epigram that blaze out and vanish like Vérey lights over a battlefield. When I hear the book called a pamphlet, with the implication that therefore it cannot be history, I employ Mr. Burchell's retort, and answer "Fudge!" Is not Macaulay's history a Whig pamphlet, and Mommsen's a Cæsarian pamphlet, and Froude's a Protestant pamphlet, and Treitschke's a Prussian pamphlet? All this talk about non-partisan historians who do not judge is sheer nonsense. We often hear of "the unprejudiced verdict of history." There is no unprejudiced verdict of history; there are only the private opinions of individual historians.

"Scientific" historians will, no doubt, have little use for Mr. Chesterton's book. They will treat him, in their superior way, as a rowdy interrupter who breaks into the proceedings and demands to be heard just as the chairman is putting the vote of thanks. Mr. Chesterton, these severe persons will say, is merely an advocate. All I know is that he gives a number of shrewd knocks to their cherished rules of evidence, and that his peculiar team of Catholicism and freedom is remarkably steady in harness while Mr. Chesterton is on the box. To say that he is superstitious is only calling names. You open his pages—perhaps you distrust him and doubt him—but whether you agree with him or disagree, whether you are pleased or annoyed, you inevitably go on reading.

Talking of superstition, I wonder if many people have noticed that ghosts are very busy haunting the pages of fiction just now. Miss Dorothy Scarborough asserts in 'The Supernatural in Modern English Fiction' (Putnam's) that the supernatural novel (not the novel written by some supernatural being, but the novel with something supernatural for its theme) has recently taken on a new lease of life. And not only so, but the modern ghost has a versatility and a complexity unknown to his primitive ancestor. The ghost of the past was engagingly simple both in his purposes and his methods. For one thing, he was not fastidious in the matter of clothes. He liked a shroud, but a few links of rusty chain would serve his purpose, and he would even make his appearance in bare bones. A ghost in 'The Castle of Otranto'—not the famous Alfonso of

the bleeding nose, but a subsidiary spectre—combines presence of clothes and absence of flesh with great effect. He appears as a monk kneeling in a gloomy chapel, and, "turning slowly round, he discovers to Frederick the fleshless jaws and empty sockets of a skeleton wrapped in a hermit's cowl." Modern ghosts, with all their resources, cannot do very much better than that.

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The ghost in what Miss Scarborough calls the "Gothic" novels was a creature as naïve as he was awe-inspiring. He haunted for a definite purpose—revenge, to reveal the hiding-place of the lost will, to discover the unacknowledged heir, to secure Christian burial, or with the social and pardonable desire for a little conversation about the story of his life. His descendants have changed all that. They keep in touch with the discoveries of contemporary science, and Miss Scarborough informs us that it is from the laboratory that ghostly stories are now evolved. "Diabolic botany, psychological chemistry, and supermortal biology appear in recent fiction." I am not sure that I welcome this extended range in the ghostly curriculum. Perhaps it is necessary for ghosts to keep up with the times. For my own part, I prefer the old-fashioned spectre. I am indebted to him for so much pleasurable emotion that I cannot resign myself to his disappearance without a sigh.

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Miss Austen is continually coming up in unexpected places. The centenary of her death produced a crop of essays a couple of months ago, and I find her occupying some of the space both of Miss Edith Sichel's 'New and Old' (Constable) and Sir Francis Darwin's 'Rustic Sounds' (Murray). If not precisely a rustic sound, Miss Austen seems to be quite at home in the latter book, where she is sandwiched between a study of the natural history of a Cotswold lane and an address on the education of a man of science. There is something about her quiet and finished art that impels many of her admirers to write appreciations of her, and the remainder to read what has been written. This is difficult to account for, since Miss Austen is a novelist who has no "message." She has no hidden meanings, no profound philosophy, nothing that needs interpretation. We read her solely for "human enjoyment." "The familiar, placid, easy, ruminating, provincial existence of our grandfathers," as Bagehot describes it in another connexion, finds its best reflection in her pages.

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Austenites (of whom I am not worthy to be called the least) carry their knowledge of the

classic text to a closeness resembling that of a pair of lovers sitting on a sofa. I hasten to explain that this comparison is not original. It has been conveyed from Mr. F. J. Wilstack's 'Dictionary of Similes' (Harrap), a book that will repay perusal for other purposes than plagiarism. This, as you may perceive, threatens to become a digression. I feel admiration, but no surprise, on hearing from Sir Francis Darwin that when his mother was asked for Mr. Woodhouse's Christian name, she gave it at once as though it were a question too simple to be asked. The reader may possibly remember that Mr. Woodhouse thought it "very pretty" of Isabella to call her eldest boy Henry, thus proving by implication that the child was named after his grandfather.

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New books that are really old ones revived deserve a double welcome, and I look for widespread satisfaction at the news that Cardinal de Retz's 'Memoirs' can now be had in "Everyman's Library" (Dent). For the curious and sociable reader there is nothing like memoirs, and French memoirs are the best of all. Their writers form a variegated band; but taking them all round, one can apply to them what Dr. Bottler said of strawberries and what Izaak Walton applied to the trout—doubtless God could have made a better berry, but doubtless also God never did. Mr. David Ogg's revision of the eighteenth-century translation of Retz is a pleasant pasture in which to browse. The Cardinal is not to be read, as the Church reads the Apocrypha, "for example of life and instruction of manners." His merits are in a quite different category. But they are none the less real.

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In the flood of new novels it is possible that you may have overlooked Miss Sheila Kaye-Smith's 'The Challenge to Sirius' (Nisbet). Miss Kaye-Smith is a novelist of whom I am confident you will be talking some day, so read her book if you wish to go in by the early door. It is not the masterpiece that I expect from her. Her hero, Frank Rainger, is not virile enough for that. But we get a spirited account of the American Civil War; while Miss Kaye-Smith's Sussex, with its untamed closeness to nature, has a power of dominating the life of her characters that I find in few contemporary novelists. She paints with a large brush and aims at massive effects. Altogether she is a novelist about whom it would not be unwise to act on the advice of Captain Cuttle—"when found, make a note of."

INDICATOR.

Reviews.

MR. CHESTERTON'S ENGLAND.

THE common conception of history is that it is the story of what happened in the past. The truth about history is that it is the story of that part of the past which historians have thought important enough to be worth telling. What they find depends upon what they look for. What they look for depends upon what they think significant in the present. What they think significant in the present depends on their social traditions, their religion, their economic and political creed. Even the most laborious history ("a conscientious work of research"), if it covers more than a period so small as to be almost homogeneous in quality, is one-third fact and two-thirds theory, which means, not fiction, but interpretation. That is why every generation has to rewrite history. For new experience brings new standards of interpretation, and if the past creates the present, the present goes on recreating the past. In doing so it makes the future. The rediscovery of pre-Christian Greece and Rome helped to make one Renaissance. The rediscovery of the Middle Ages may help to make another.

Mr. Chesterton* is not a discoverer, but a herald, and he is perhaps a little merciless to the moles. But discoveries are not effective till their shells are cracked and the kernels extracted. If they are to affect opinion, they must—to vary the metaphor—be set out on a high stage and in the right perspective. They must appear not as a heap of atoms, but as a unity. For that task of imaginative revelation Mr. Chesterton has consummate gifts. He knocks away the scaffolding, and shows towers and galleries with a vista, the Roman order, the twilight of the heathen, castle and cathedral and Renaissance mansion, and all with the gleam which turns them from thin pasteboard dummies into a solid, three-dimensioned reality:—

Like the gilt page the good monks pen,
That is all smaller than a wren,
Yet hath high towers, meteors, and men,
And suns, and spouting whales.

Every general history which is not to be a wilderness of facts must be written round a theme. Mr. Chesterton's theme is the rise of popular liberty in the Middle Ages, and its decline since the revolution in which the Middle Ages came to an end: "how our populace gained great things, and in the end has lost everything." That is as pertinent a thread to follow as the growth of personal freedom, or Parliamentary government, or the expansion of England into an empire. Mr. Chesterton is right

when he derides the practice which packs mediæval history into introductory chapters, and social history into an appendix, and reserves its space and eloquence for the struggle of Crown and Parliament. His arrangement puts the climax of the play earlier, and makes the last two centuries read like an epilogue. Indeed, in spite of his unfailing gusto and some admirable remarks upon the French Revolution, one feels that in the last few chapters of his book he is dealing with a world in which he is a stranger, and one is inclined to regret that he did not stop with the last of the Tudors. The truth is that in eighteenth-century drawing-rooms there is not enough room for Mr. Chesterton to romp. His strength is in his account of the rise of mediæval civilization and its fall. The Roman Empire and the mediæval Church and the Crusades offer him the wide horizons that he needs, and he moves freely where most authors of popular histories are cramped and unconvincing. His chapters on 'The Age of Legends' and 'The Defeat of the Barbarians' make even the five centuries of the Dark Ages seem almost credible.

All history rests on assumptions, for to plan is to assume. The test of their validity is whether they work in practice without too violent a wresting of undeniable facts. Mr. Chesterton's principal fault is that he whittles down the reality to sharpen his antitheses. It is a surprising judgment to say that there was more of feudal warfare in England than in other countries. William the Conqueror certainly did not aim at simplifying "England into a popular autocracy like that growing up in France," for neither in the age of William, nor for long after, did such a French autocracy exist. He aimed at making it as unlike the feudal anarchy of France (which, being a great feudatory, he knew at first hand) as it could be made. That "manors were originally the villæ of pagan lords, each with its population of slaves," has never been proved, and is, perhaps, unprovable. It is not true that the fourteenth-century peasant was "legally a slave," unless "slavery" merely means a status inferior to that of a free man. It is hardly adequate to explain the revolt of 1381 by saying that lords "appealed to a rule nearly obsolete, to drive the serf back to the more direct servitude of the Dark Ages"; and if they "pushed back the peasants into their dubious half-developed status," the peasants did not remain in it for long, for personal villeinage disappeared very rapidly in the fifteenth century, and villein tenure was turned by the Court of Chancery into copyhold. The statement that monks "did not become rack-renting landlords" is probably true, and, if true, is important. At any rate, they were usually fairer to deal with than the shady crew who succeeded them.

That "they could not become absentee landlords" is wildly untrue, unless it means that a landlord who has always been an absentee cannot become one. A wealthy monastery which owned many manors was an absentee landlord on a large scale, and on the eve of the Dissolution monastic estates were often managed by laymen. Some of the gang who plundered England during what is called "the reign" of that poor child Edward VI. deserve the worst that can be said about them. But, as a matter of fact, Somerset, whom Mr. Chesterton singles out for special denunciation, provoked the aristocratic conspiracy which led to his execution partly by trying to protect the peasants against the landlords who oppressed them. The remarks ascribed to him by his enemies, "that the covetousness of the gentlemen gave cause to the common people to rise," and that "the people had good cause to reform the things themselves" because "the lords of Parliament were loath to incline themselves to reformation of enclosures," express sentiments with which Mr. Chesterton would sympathize. If, after the plunder of their religious funds under the Act of 1547, the gilds, as Mr. Chesterton alleges, were as dead as Julius Cæsar, their ghost was a good deal more lively than that which woke Brutus, for its activities fill the greater part of the records of most boroughs from 1550 to 1640. The truth is, one fears, that he puts the gilds to death in 1547 principally because that is the period at which it suits him that they should die.

But these tricks of reckless over-emphasis are not necessary to Mr. Chesterton's argument, and where there is such a radiant and cheerful light it would be pedantry to complain that some of the shadows are too black. It is a trifle that a book should be sometimes too exuberant. The main thing is that it should be alive. And Mr. Chesterton's history is not only alive, but kicking. It has so much of the truth of imagination that it may be forgiven for having some of its falsehood as well. He is a powerful refractor, and can focus the essence of an age or an institution in a gleaming point. He leaps into the centre without wandering interminably round the circumference. His contrast of feudalism—the jungle of the Dark Ages—with the mediæval renaissance, which was its antithesis, but with which it is often confused by the foreshortening of history; his essay on the meaning of the Crusades to the mind of the people, his interpretation of "merry England," his picture of the intellectual and moral background of the Reformation, his summary of Puritan anti-sacramentalism and of the Revolution's theory of equality, are gems. Perhaps, indeed, Mr. Chesterton (like the wives of financiers) is a little too much inclined to dress in diamonds. His style reminds one occasionally of the

**A Short History of England.* By G. K. Chesterton. (Chatto & Windus, 5s. net.)

princess in the fairy tale who embarrassed her relatives by emitting rubies whenever she opened her lips. But some of his stones are the genuine article, though a good many are paste, and his light does not only glitter, it warms.

Mr. Chesterton's book is not the first attempt to write a history of England which shall be the history of the people, not merely of its Governments. But it is the most interesting because it is the most controversial. It will be widely read, and it will do something to dispel the assumptions which have often made history a tyrant, not a liberator. What is needed now is to elaborate his hints and to work in his spirit at the different parts of the story. But only Mr. Chesterton can imitate Mr. Chesterton. Will not he give us a popular history of the Middle Ages or of the Reformation? And, before doing so, will he not pay those tremendous eras the compliment of learning a little more about the facts? So good an artist ought not to despise even the meanest of his materials.

* * *

LORD MORLEY.

LORD MORLEY has always seemed to some people an unbending doctrinaire, hopelessly out of his element in the world of practical politics. Even those who called him "honest John" appeared to regard the adjective as a personal compliment, but as a political epitaph. They looked on him with the mixed admiration and pity one might feel for a saintly bishop trying to run a bucket-shop. If there is one delusion more than another that Lord Morley's "Recollections" * ought to dissipate, it is the notion that the philosopher or bishop—or, rather, cardinal—in him survived at the expense of the statesman. "We've both of us been a little demoralized," said Goschen to him on one occasion; "even you have been demoralized." "Oh, yes," replied Morley, "but not very much so far."

From the point of view of the Utopian, however, demoralized he undoubtedly was. He saw in politics the achievement, not of the best, but of the second-best. The way to the best seemed to him, as it does to all but the revolutionists, to lie through the second-best. In his definition of Liberalism he accepts the standards of the ruler as well as of the reformer. "In executive administration," he says of the Liberal attitude, "though judge, gaoler, and perhaps the hangman, will be indispensable, still mercy is counted a wise supplement to terror." There is nothing Utopian about that. Lord Morley as a statesman has again and again

been involved in the difficulties which are the lot of every one who attempts at once to carry on a Government and to carry out a theory. He has known what it is to be dragged in one direction by the machine, and in another by the spirit. In his various periods of office he seemed to many people to pay almost too much respect to the machine. But the letters which he wrote to Lord Minto while Secretary for India, and which he publishes in journal form in the present book, show that, even when he seemed most tender to reaction, he never lost sight of the need for the spirit of generosity in politics. If he was a disappointment as Chief Secretary for Ireland in a way in which other Chief Secretaries, such as Mr. Walter Long, have not always been, it was because nothing was expected from Mr. Long, while the New Jerusalem was expected from John Morley. In his position he simply could not help giving Ireland a continuation of the machine of Dublin Castle, while all Ireland asked was a permanent release from it. To hitch one's wagon to a star, impossible though it sounds, is simplicity itself compared with hitching Dublin Castle to an ideal. Lord Morley, not being God, was unable to build the world anew in the image of his ideal. It may be said with truth, however, that what he has built, he has built by the light of his ideal. The idealist flashes out again and again from the pages of this autobiography, as when he replies to Dr. Johnson's assertion that he "would not give half-a-guinea to live under one form of government rather than another: it is of no moment to the happiness of the individual." There is the noble gesture of oratory in Lord Morley's retort: "The strange, undying passion for the word Republic, and all the blood and tears that have been shed in adoration of that symbolic name, give the verdict of the world against him."

Whether it would have been better either for the world or for Lord Morley if he had devoted all his ten talents to literature, instead of dividing them between literature and politics, is an interesting enough subject for an idle conversation; but it is futile to attempt a serious answer to it. Matthew Arnold urged him to remain outside Parliament and devote himself to journalism, in which he might attain "a proud and very useful place, where you would be more useful, happier, more yourself, than in Parliament." "Perhaps," comments Lord Morley, "Arnold was right." If on this occasion, however, we find Arnold doing his best to prevent Morley from losing himself in action, at another time he is shown to us warning his young friend not to lose himself in dreams: "In a moment of unthinking dream, I once earnestly assured him that if I could have chosen my lot, I would have chosen Wordsworth's life

among the lakes and fells. 'No, no,' he said, 'you would not; it was a peasant's life; you would soon have longed for us two to be dining together at the Athenæum.'"

Most of the men of letters whose friendship Lord Morley has enjoyed have undoubtedly been teachers rather than poets—or, at best, teachers as well as poets. Head teachers, one ought to say, such as Mill and Herbert Spencer and Leslie Stephen. Even Meredith, who was the most exclusively literary of them, lived as keenly in politics as in his art. In view of the manner in which Meredith has in recent years been represented as a super-Imperialist, it is interesting to find him confessing during the Franco-Prussian War: "I am neither German nor French, nor—unless the nation is attacked—English. I am European or Cosmopolitan—for humanity! The nation which shows most worth is the nation I love and reverence."

Lord Morley proved his friendship for Meredith by publishing at least two of his novels in *The Fortnightly Review*: "Of one of these George Eliot asked me whether we found that it pleased our readers. I answered as best I could. She said she had only discovered one admirer of it, a very eminent man as it happened, and even him she had convicted of missing two whole numbers without noticing a gap." While on the subject of Meredith, one cannot but express astonishment at certain literary opinions of his which are quoted here: "Meredith used to say that some pages in Charlotte Brontë's 'Villette,' and some in Hawthorne's 'Marble Faun,' are the high-water mark of English prose in our time." That, we fancy, is an opinion which not many critics or authors will share. Lord Morley himself would add to these selections of great prose some pages of Leslie Stephen's 'Playground of Europe.'

The political reminiscences in Lord Morley's book have already been so freely quoted in the daily and weekly press that we have preferred to dwell rather upon some of those passages which have for the most part escaped attention. But one must refer to the political chapters in order to underline the fact that Lord Morley's remarkable portraits of Chamberlain and Parnell and Gladstone are permanent contributions to history. Not that every one will accept Lord Morley's Chamberlain as a final portrait. Lord Morley, however, somewhere quotes Gladstone's maxim: "It is always best to take the charitable view, especially in politics." There have been few political "memoirists" who have so invariably given statesmen the benefit of the doubt as the author of these volumes. He does not help us, as it were, to "see through" politicians as Dilke's diary sometimes does. His very censures as a rule have the accent of praise. In

**Recollections*. By John, Viscount Morley. 2 vols. (Macmillan & Co., 25s. net.)

the result, the reader may have a sense of something withheld as he lays down the volumes. Lord Morley's manner is almost too rigidly noble to make him an easy gossip. At the same time he has written a book which contains a wealth of portraiture, wisdom, quiet wit, and what the public loves best of all—"secret history." Here, assuredly, is both a book to praise and a man to praise. No book of memoirs of equal importance and fascination has appeared for many years.

* * *

THE FRENCH NOVEL.

THOUGH Prof. Saintsbury intimates that this may be the last of his studies of literary history, the book* shows few signs of three score years and ten; on the contrary, it is as full as any of its predecessors of the bracing spirit, the liveliness, the relish and zest of youth. For nearly two score years critics have complained of the delinquencies of his style. His slovenliness is incurable, as sentences such as the following bear witness: "This calm, he goes on to say, lasted but a short time; and, indeed, no one who has read the book so far is likely to suppose that it did." He still fails to verify his references, and leaves the reader to identify a poem of Matthew Arnold's by a first line which he misquotes. But after all these years we would not have it otherwise. If style be the man himself, it would have been a pity had such a man as Prof. Saintsbury deprived us of this intimate manifestation of his personality. Unchastened, formless, most unprofessorial, defiantly unliterary, it is at any rate a live style; and idiosyncrasies that provoke or dogmatic assertions that keep one in an attitude of self-defence are an infallible preventive of dullness. We are much too philosophic now to be annoyed when he digresses from the history of French fiction to remark, at a casual mention of Henry II., that a certain rare kind of faience ought no longer to be named after that monarch.

It has been observed that one should read novels not for the story, but to study the psychology of the novelist. Mr. Saintsbury's psychology is certainly most interesting, and by reading him thus we shall partake of his unfettered enjoyment of literature, and not care a shrug when he deplores that Swift did not drink more wine to mitigate his misanthropy, or when he praises a novelist for a quite irrelevant

knowledge of gastronomy. Sorel, he says, "took an interest in really interesting things," one of which was the date for the coming into fashion of "a really interesting dish." To Mr. Saintsbury old books are as much alive as the books of to-day, if not more alive. He has no patience with Matthew Arnold's disparagement of the historical attitude, and reviews Chrétien de Troyes as if he were chastising an erring poet of the twentieth century. A few years ago he wrote a book on the English novel, which proved not to be a history at all, but a delightful account of his own immense but unmethodical reading of good, bad, and indifferent novelists, roughly arranged in chronological periods. It made a sort of annals of English fiction, but threw very little light on the influences that conditioned the growth of the novel. In the preface to the present much more extensive work, Mr. Saintsbury says that he wishes to communicate to readers the pleasure of literature: "I might almost say that it is the history of that pleasure, quite as much as the history of the kind itself, that I wish to trace." We must take the conflicting "almost" and "quite as much" as we find them, and be satisfied with the consideration that, if Mr. Saintsbury is not a born historian, at all events he puts the reader in close and vital touch with the historical materials in a way that few literary historians have the gift of doing. To compare Brunetière's or M. Reynier's books with his would be like comparing a scientific explorer and geographer with a gossiping traveller who tells you as much about how he enjoyed himself as about what he observed. But Prof. Saintsbury is a famous critic, and nothing that is good in literature escapes his notice. And in addition to his services as guide, he has obligingly acted as our deputy-reader in some tasks, such as "several weeks' collar-work" spent on a single book of Mlle. de Scudéry, which would be utterly beyond the strength of ordinary mortals without the leisure of the seventeenth century.

M. Reynier, in his 'Origines du roman réaliste,' which is treated rather scurvily in the inadequate bibliography here, devotes the whole of his first chapter to the Golden Ass and Petronius. Mr. Saintsbury dismisses the classical novel in a paragraph or two, and makes his real start with the metrical lives of saints. After eight pages, he plunges into the *chansons de geste* and the Arthurian romances, in which he sees the early development of story-telling and the beginnings of characterization. A note on p. 13 throws a flood of light on his conservatism. Some one asked if he knew M. Bédier's handling of the *chansons de geste*, and he also saw an American statement that this excellent scholar's researches "have revised our conceptions" of the matter. (Apparently three syllables have been dropped,

and we should surely read "revolutionized.") Mr. Saintsbury observes: "No one can exceed me in respect for perhaps the foremost of recent scholars in Old French. But my 'conception' of the *chansons* was formed long before he wrote, not from any of his predecessors, but from the *chansons* themselves. It is therefore not subject to 'revisal' except from my own re-reading, and such re-reading has only confirmed it." We are reminded of another British professor who not long ago republished, without rewriting it, a history of mediæval epic, with a similar lame apology for precisely the same dereliction of duty. If the existing evidence regarding the position of the *chansons de geste* in literary history is not discussed, there is not much use in dragging them in at all.

Chrétien de Troyes, according to Mr. Saintsbury, has had too much attention paid him of late, which accounts for the absence of any reference to Myrrha Borodine's admirable study of eight years ago. We should have thought that Chrétien's skilful if mannered story-telling and his portraiture of the world of *l'amour courtois* justified a far higher tribute than he receives here. His metrical romances form a very early novel of manners. But Mr. Saintsbury objects to the current view that Chrétien had a considerable share in the development of an Arthurian. He makes no allusion to the evidence brought forward in *The Athenæum* during 1913-14 that the stories of Lancelot and Guenevere and of Tristan and Isolt were literary presentations of historic happenings in the real world. Yet the author of the 'Chevalier de la Charette' himself stated that he received the matter and sense of the story from his mistress, Countess Marie of Champagne, daughter of Queen Eleanor of England, alleged by our contributor to be the real mother of Perceval. Mr. Saintsbury still clings to the theory that Walter Map (whom he sometimes calls "Mapes") was the "real begetter of the completed Arthurian romances." He goes further, and, though he admits elsewhere that French prose of any finished literary form was extremely late, he thinks that in some cases, at least, the prose romances preceded the poems, relying on the strange argument that, because one version of a chosen incident is simpler and more beautiful, therefore it must be earlier. Let us quote M. Bédier: "Certains remanieurs compliquent, assurément; mais certains simplifient; et à l'ordinaire un même remanieur, reprenant une série de thèmes traités avant lui, complique les uns, simplifie les autres." This part of Mr. Saintsbury's review is such a confusion of modern and mediæval that we are not much astonished when Hawker of Morwenstow is appealed to for proof that Guenevere's eyes were blue. Robert de Borron is not even mentioned, though he it was, surely, who

* *A History of the French Novel (to the Close of the Nineteenth Century).*—Vol. I. *From the Beginning to 1800.* By George Saintsbury. (Macmillan & Co., 18s. net.)

brought religion in, after, not before, love had "reinforced war" in the Arthurian stories.

There is a short account of the *fabliaux* and the allegory (with the historical order reversed), and there is an inspiring chapter on Rabelais. Brantôme and other writers of memoirs, who, even if they did not influence the novel directly, are evidence of the interest in life, character, and intrigue which developed the novel, are handled very briefly, as are the later playwrights and story-tellers in verse; and Noël du Fail is dismissed with a bare mention, though his 'Propos rustiques' were precocious examples of the realistic, not the idyllic, pastoral. No allusion is made to Pérez de Hita, whose 'Guerras civiles de Granada' (1595) was the prototype of Gomberville's romanticized history. In fact, in the full and entertaining chapter on the *romans à longue haleine* the first is put last and the last first. La Calprenède's 'Cassandre' and the first part of his 'Cléopâtre' appeared before Mlle. de Scudéry's 'Artamène,' and Gomberville's 'Polexandre' ten years before them all. *Post hoc ergo propter hoc* may be an unsafe guide, but the contrary would be absurd—if any influence was exerted it certainly was not exerted backwards. Camus, Gombauld, and Villedieu are not too obscure to be chronicled, but the 'Ariane' of Desmaretz is ignored, though he was a pioneer of the novel of gallantry.

Mr. Saintsbury must be read for his appreciative analysis of writers whom few can be expected to read, his charming summaries of 'Partenopeus de Blois' and other early romances, and his luminous interpretations of Antoine Hamilton, Marivaux, and the author of 'Adolphe.' He will be glad to learn that his suggested edition of 'Candide' and 'Rasselas' within one pair of covers has been in print for years in the late Prof. Morley's "Universal Library." We envy the students who had Mr. Saintsbury as a professor of *belles-lettres*. He would have taught them to enjoy, not to think. In fact, he calls "theorizing" easy, and, presumably, foolish. It would be futile to ask which is the better; but, at any rate, thinking without really enjoying leads to the most barren futilities.

INDUSTRIAL GOVERNMENT.

THERE is no subject which is attracting more attention than the future of industry. The interest lies in the problem of industrial government far more than in mere questions of economic efficiency or methods of payment. The whole organization of industry is challenged. Gone is the day when it was regarded as sufficient that employers should be moralized; and even the nationalization of industry, though the public as a whole has never been com-

mitted to it, has been left behind. For nationalization means nothing more than a change of ownership, which, says the new school of political philosophy, does not necessarily bring any fundamental change in the method of government. For the conversion of "bad" employers into "good" employers is substituted the demand for the conversion of all employers into "industrial administrators."

This rapidly growing interest in what may be called the political aspect of industry is bound to have a marked influence on the future, and Mr. G. D. H. Cole's new volume on 'Self-Government in Industry' * will meet with a ready welcome. The book is really intended, as Mr. Cole points out in his preface, as a sequel to his 'World of Labour.' For this reason the first two chapters, dealing with more immediate questions, hardly fit comfortably into the general setting of the book. It would have been better had the control of industry during and after the War and the restoration of trade union conditions been dealt with in a separate volume, in which case the question of "war pledges" might have received fuller treatment. Mr. Cole's analysis of the problem of restoration should do much to clear away the lumber which has surrounded it. He does not take what appears to the amateur to be the easy course of giving Labour something quite different from what it sacrificed. "When we are told that the guarantees given to Labour must be observed in the spirit as well as in the letter," says Mr. Cole, "it is well that we should be on our guard. The spirit notoriously bloweth where it listeth, and there are not a few who would like the spirit to blow the letter quite away. We are not saying absolutely literal restoration is possible in all cases; but we are saying that we must be very careful how we depart from the letter of the promises that have been made." This caution is justifiable, and those who flippantly talk of "alternatives" would do well to read the second chapter of this book. It is a pity, however, that Mr. Cole's unrivalled knowledge of this complicated question should not have been devoted to a fuller treatment of war pledges.

The remainder of the book is a statement of Guild Socialism as a social philosophy. In the past it has been regarded almost entirely as a theory of industrial organization. But it is much more than that: it is a contribution to the theory of human society. Hence it is that Mr. Cole begins with a chapter on the nature of the State, and ends with one on National Guilds and the consumer.

In essaying so great a task as outlining the political philosophy of Guild

Socialism, Mr. Cole would have done well to give himself more space. As it is, however, the book will be of the greatest value. In his clear and trenchant manner, to which is added a dogmatism that gives point and definiteness to his argument, Mr. Cole covers a great amount of ground. His chapter on the nature of the State would have gained by a more elaborate treatment. We stress this because the chapter is the most stimulating in the book, and, moreover, the one round which controversy will rage most furiously, for Mr. Cole seeks to substitute for the sovereignty of the State a balance of power between the State and the Guilds, which, he admits, "involves a revolution in our theory of government." In the remainder of his space Mr. Cole develops the case for National Guilds, and the necessary reorganization of trade unionism, and explains the implications of Guild Socialism in relation both to the worker and the State. The book closes with appendixes on the genesis of Syndicalism in France and Labour policy after the War.

As already indicated, the book could with advantage have been made into two: one as a supplement to Mr. Cole's 'Labour in War-Time,' and the other as a sequel to his 'World of Labour.' Nevertheless no one will read 'Self-Government in Industry' without considerable profit. The book deserves to be widely read as a notable contribution to the solution of the problems of the future.

In 'Trade Unionism on the Railways' * Mr. Cole and Mr. Arnot approach the industrial problem from the inside, so to speak. They are concerned with the machinery of trade unionism. The volume contains an interesting statement of the development of trade unionism amongst railway workers, and of the history of their relations with the companies. Its suggestions with regard to the future are made with a full recognition of the difficulties of the situation, of which the gravest is the issue between craft and industrial unionism. No volume could be more helpful either to the railway workers themselves or to the general public, who are utterly ignorant of the instructive history of trade unionism on the railways.

KEATS AND HIS CIRCLE.

"I LOOK upon fine phrases as a lover," says Keats in one of his letters. And in the revised version of 'Hyperion' he proclaims that poetry

With the fine spell of words alone can save

Imagination from the sable chain
And dumb enchantment.

**Trade Unionism on the Railways.* By G. D. H. Cole and R. Page Arnot. (Fabian Research Department and Allen & Unwin, 1s.)

**Self-Government in Industry.* By G. D. H. Cole. (Bell & Sons, 4s. 6d. net.)

It is the "fine spell of words," the passion for fine phrases, that gives Keats his high and peculiar place among the poets. He is a stylist among singers; he survives rather as an artist than as a spirit. His 'Ode on a Grecian Urn' is the supreme example of what we call "style" in English poetry. And yet it was his style that his detractors especially mocked in his lifetime, and, so far as his early work was concerned, with justice. So much abused was he on account of it that, even in the year in which he wrote the 'Ode on a Grecian Urn' and 'The Eve of St. Agnes,' his ex-guardian, Mr. Abbey the tea-dealer, was pessimistically urging him to give up literature for a job in the City. "My hopes of success in the literary world," wrote Keats in December, 1819, "are now better than ever. Mr. Abbey, on my calling on him lately, appeared anxious that I should apply myself to something else. He mentioned Tea Brokerage." Keats himself, it is to be feared, was at this time almost—well, hardly "almost"—as far astray from the truth about his gifts as the man who wished to see him decline into a tea-broker. The "writing of a few fine Plays," he said, was his greatest ambition. Even he did not quite realize how great and secure of immortality was his achievement in 'The Eve of St. Agnes' and the odes. We find him writing early in 1820 to Fanny Brawne: "If I should die," said I to myself, 'I have left no immortal work behind me—nothing to make my friends proud of my memory—but I have lov'd the principle of beauty in all things, and if I had had time I would have made myself remembered.'" Perhaps, if Keats had lived, he would have out-perfected even the perfect 'Ode on a Grecian Urn.' As it is, he is one of the few poets among those who have died young who can abide the world's judgment, not merely on the ground of promise, but of performance.

Sir Sidney Colvin, in this fine reassessment of the facts of Keats's life,* seems to us to be insufficiently content with Keats's actual performance. He is eager to introduce an ethical nobleness into the portrait such as certainly is not reflected in Keats's greatest poetry. He is fearful lest we should pause too long on the element of languorous self-indulgence that we find in Keats's life and work. When Keats writes, for instance: "My passions are all asleep, from my having slumbered till nearly eleven, and weakened the animal fibre all over me, to a delightful sensation, about three degrees on this side of faintness," Sir Sidney Colvin gravely reminds us that in the same letter Keats gives evidence of his truly

masculine nature in a reference to a "black eye" which he received in a fight with a butcher who had been tormenting a kitten. He points out that even in one of his early poems, 'Sleep and Poetry,' Keats had aspired after a poetry that would be, not the poetry of luxury, but the poetry of unselfishness; and that in his greatest hour he brushed his past achievements aside in the sentences: "I find that I can have no enjoyment in the world but continual drinking of knowledge. I find there is no worthy pursuit but the idea of doing some good to the world." Undoubtedly, we do not know Keats fully unless we know this side of his nature. There was a radical seriousness of the heart and the intellect in him as there is in all good artists. But it is as a bard of the body, not as a bard of great moral ideals, that Keats is (if Matthew Arnold is right) "with Shakespeare." His vision of the world, as we find it in his poetry, altered towards perfection, not in an ecstasy of idealism, but in the exaltation of love. "You have ravish'd me away," he once wrote to Fanny Brawne, "by a Power I cannot resist; and yet I could resist till I saw you." It seems to us astonishing that Sir Sidney Colvin should fail to have seen that the coming of this "Power" into Keats's life was, in a poet's phrase, the birthday of his soul. He actually treats Keats's love for Fanny Brawne as a sort of unfortunate private affair about which it would have been better that the world should not have been told. It does not seem ever to have struck him that the passion for Fanny Brawne was the grand fourth act of Keats's life which transfigured him into a great artist. Had Keats never fallen in love with Fanny Brawne, he might have died little more than a dilettante.

This new biography, however, will remain a living book for many reasons. In the first place, it is a great map of Keats's life, his movements, his work, and his friendships. In the second place, it is written in what one can only call the fine mood of friendship: Sir Sidney has taken Keats to his heart as though he were a younger contemporary, and his book glows with his affection. More than this, he incorporates the various minor Keats discoveries of recent years, such as the early version of the 'Bright Star' sonnet. We notice that the only persons who refused to help Sir Sidney with "illustrative documents" in their possession concerning the life of Keats were two Boston gentlemen who "made a condition of their help the issue of a limited *édition de luxe* of the book specially illustrated from their material, a condition the publishers judged it impossible to carry out, at any rate in war-time." The withholding of documents of this kind from an author who is preparing what may almost be

regarded as the "final" biography of a great poet shocks us as a crime against literature. The material for the life of Keats, however, is luckily full, and even without the aid of the Boston collectors Sir Sidney has been able to give us a teeming biography. He enables us here to accompany Keats from his schoolboy and republican days, through his life as a medical student (with new dates given), and from house to house of his Hampstead friends (in reference to whom he makes one small blunder, placing the Brawnes' house in Downshire Street instead of Downshire Hill). The whole Keats world lives for us as it has never lived before. There is only one omission—apart from the bearing of the love-story—which we should like to see made good. So far as we have been able to discover, Sir Sidney Colvin makes no reference to the fact that Fanny Brawne, who became Mrs. Lindo and afterwards Mrs. Lindon, also tried her hand at writing, and, according to Mr. Buxton Forman, was a contributor to *Blackwood's Magazine*, which shares with *The Quarterly* the dishonour of having done everything in its power to bludgeon Keats to death.

RECENT ESSAYS.

We have selected two volumes of essays* from a number published this season as examples, the one of style, the other of thought. The perfect essay should be an example of both. Defect in one is bound up with defect in the other. If an essayist impresses as a writer, but fails to convince as a thinker, we are safe to find in the long run that his style is not made for wear; and, contrariwise, the thought that does not ultimately shape for itself an adequate style is intrinsically defective. The best thinkers have not failed in expression. Indeed, we are but expanding a truism, since language itself is the indispensable medium of thought. Mr. Whibley's style is so mature and so complete that we have given up hope for him as a thinker. Mr. Drinkwater is earnestly engaged in constructing a general theory of the relations between art and life; and, because he has not made style his primary object, we have faith in his future as a complete essayist.

Mr. Whibley's book is a collection of portrait-studies of Wolsey, Shakespeare, Clarendon, the Whig Duke of Newcastle, of Frederick the Great as imaged by Carlyle, of Talleyrand, Metternich, Peel, and other statesmen, all of whom are texts for homilies at the expense of Whiggism in British or European politics. In scale they are mere kit-cats, and in

**John Keats: his Life and Poetry, his Friends, Critics, and After-Fame.* By Sidney Colvin. (Macmillan & Co., 18s. net.)

**Political Portraits.* By Charles Whibley. (Macmillan & Co., 7s. 6d. net.)

Prose Papers. By John Drinkwater. (Elkin Mathews, 6s. net.)

both senses of the term partial portraits, by a declared friend or enemy. Such completeness as they have is merely that of the epigram. Mr. Whibley may be described as a sort of Tory Macaulay. He writes as a violent party man even of the Tudor and Stuart periods. His style has the same incisive vigour, apt concrete illustration, and shallow brilliance as that of his Whig prototype. Of the Duke of Newcastle, whose portrait is a caricature, without the humour of caricature, he says: "To the end of his life he kept unsullied an inveterate ignorance. He believed that Cape Breton was not an island, and he was once found looking for Jamaica on a map of the Mediterranean." Of Fox: "His pocket was an unplumbed pit of thriftlessness." Of Shakespeare's immortal sketch of Jack Cade, whose raucous voice is still heard at the hustings in our twentieth century," he says: "With a few strokes he has sketched the familiar miscreant who, in pretending to serve others, serves himself. . . . The vain-glory and false promises of this speech have not lost a jot of their truth and freshness." We recognize the point of view and the telling phrase of "Macaulayese." Substitute Tory for Whig, and Macaulay might have written the following: "Thus has the Whig spoken from the beginning, in those far-off days when he served the Devil, the first of his kind. Thus shall the Whig speak, until with the smug satisfaction of a false martyrdom he beholds his land in ruins." "There in a few lines are expressed the eternal folly and shame of democracy."

But perhaps we are doing injustice to the great Whig historian. Macaulay's famous cocksureness is outdone by the omniscience of Mr. Whibley. A Tory is evidently a man who has attained certainties. Mr. Whibley has never known doubt or hesitation. The word "perhaps" or "probably" does not occur in his vocabulary. He never reasons or even argues; he affirms. It is a splendid foundation for a positive, vivid, and trenchant style. He says in 'Napoleon Vituperator': "Cruel, relentless, unscrupulous, he fought the world of Pitt and Burke, of Wordsworth and Chateaubriand, with the weapons of the Middle Ages." Mr. Whibley fights the world of modern criticism and inquiry with the eighteenth-century weapons of Junius, Churchill, and the author of 'The Adventures of a Guinea.' In this same essay he yields up his secret. 'Napoleon Vituperator' is a cento of passages from the 'Lettres inédites,' published in 1897, the book in which Napoleon's arrogant denunciation and his eloquence, "impressive for its severity," appeared for the first time unexpurgated. As Mr. Whibley says: "Before all other men, he had the gift of direct utterance; he never wasted a word or slurred a thought. He cut away from his plain, eager statement

every ornament that might embellish or confuse, and he conveyed a truth or passed a sentence in naked, irresistible periods. As you read him, you are caught up in a very whirlwind of command; face to face with this terrific intelligence, which expressed itself with perfect clarity because it never knew doubt, you suffer the fatigue of exhausted wonder; you shudder at the passionate intensity thrown into half a dozen words." With the fall of Napoleon "there died that renowned style, which found its sanction in limitless power, and which for brutality and persuasiveness cannot be matched in the literature of the world." That style is not quite dead so long as Mr. Whibley lives.

We could wish that Mr. Drinkwater had more of Mr. Whibley's assurance. In the first of his essays we dipped into, that on Watts-Dunton, which happens to be one in which he has nothing very definite to say, we thought we perceived little but those pompous truisms and ponderous nothings which are the pitfall of the analyst of abstractions. But it soon appeared that he is in quest of an idea, and is striving, without any affectation of knowledge that he has not mastered and made his own, to express in accurate terms every stage of his reasoning. He is not the man to flourish superficial truths or to rest satisfied when he has found a neat formula for mere opinion. His first four essays, which explore the essential nature of poetry, and inquire how poetry really acts upon mind and character and may be the finest instrument of education, show the patient analysis of a thinker who knows at first-hand what poetry is. Some of the truths in these and in the studies of other poets are real discoveries. But, not being given to the prevailing itch for antithesis and epigram at all costs, his essays yield few of the short and pointed sentences that are quotations ready made.

Not all the contents are of equal merit. As we have said, he is sometimes vague. The reviews of Rupert Brooke are Swinburnian eulogy, touching as a tribute to his friend. But the essay on the Brontës is distinguished by sane criticism, and brings out the fact that in Branwell Brontë "was wrecked a quite notable poetic endowment," though the evidence, if convincing, is of meagre extent. The theorem that "every poet is both born and made," and that the shaping of the imaginative material into the tangible stuff of art requires "work as hard as a navvy's," is admirably expounded in the study of Frederick Tennyson. The most substantial contribution to our ideas on literature is the paper on 'The Nature of Drama.' If Mr. Drinkwater pursues his quest for a coherent literary doctrine with this sincere endeavour to attain and express complete truths he will not fail of the complete expression which is true style.

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A Committee of Specialists appointed by the Library Association have marked with asterisks those works in the List which they consider most suitable for purchase by Public Library Authorities.

GENERAL WORKS.

BIBLIOGRAPHY, ENCYCLOPÆDIAS, MAGAZINES, &c.

Spottiswoode (Sylvia, Mrs. W. Hugh), ed. WINTER'S PIE: being the Christmas number of 'Printer's Pie.' *Spottiswoode*, 1917. 11½ in. 64 pp. il. paper, 1/ n. 050

The letterpress of this issue of 'Winter's Pie' comprises contributions by Sir Henry Lucy ('Murder at the Mill'), Mr. Keble Howard ('A Slice of Lancashire Life'), Mr. G. R. Sims ('Breadcrumbs'), Mr. William Le Queux ('The Blytherwycke Scandal'), Mr. W. Pett Ridge ('The Value of Contradiction'), and others. Messrs. Will Owen, John Hassall, Cecil Aldin, and W. Heath Robinson are a few of the artists who supply entertaining illustrations in colour and black and white.

The Sunday at Home, 1916-17. *Religious Tract Society* [1917]. 10½ by 7½ in. 864 pp. il. index, 7/6 n. 050

The names of few periodicals are more "familiar in our mouths" than that of the publication now before us. The volume is well provided with interesting matter, including an article by Sir R. Baden-Powell, numerous chatty *personalia*, short stories, and illustrations of picturesque buildings and country scenes.

100 PHILOSOPHY.

Baggally (W. Wortley). TELEPATHY, GENUINE AND FRAUDULENT; with a preface by Sir Oliver Lodge. *Methuen* [1917]. 8 in. 101 pp. front., 2/6 n. 134

Mr. Baggally gives an account of certain cases of experimental and spontaneous telepathy, and of telepathy between human beings and animals, which he regards as well authenticated; he then exposes the tricks of fraudulent pretenders to this mysterious faculty; and finally examines the case of the Zancigs, leaving the reader's judgment in a state of suspense whether those well-known professors of the art really have supernormal powers or merely employ a highly efficient code.

***Drever (James).** INSTINCT IN MAN: a contribution to the psychology of education. *Cambridge, University Press*, 1917. 9 in. 291 pp. appendix, bibliog. index, 9/ n. 158

The purpose of this essay, which has been approved as a thesis for the Doctorate in Philosophy of the University of Edinburgh, is to endeavour to give a psychological account of instinct in man, and to study the relation of instinct to emotion, with special reference to human emotions, and the part which instinct plays in "that phase of human development to which we give the name Education." Interests and sentiments, the general "instinct" tendencies, the "appetite" tendencies, and the "joy" emotions are among the numerous subjects with which the author deals.

Klein (Sydney T.). FROM THE WATCH TOWER; OR, SPIRITUAL DISCERNMENT. *Methuen* [1917]. 7½ in. 279 pp., 5/ n. 147

In a previous work, 'Science and the Infinite,' the author endeavoured to lead readers to a "watch tower" whence they might "get a glimpse of a strange new country," and whence further insight into a region of thought called "True Occultism" might be obtained. True Occultism, according to Mr. Klein, is "the knowledge of the Invisible which is the Real in place of the visible which is only its shadow." The present work is a sequel to the former, and shows how the "Inconceivables" with which Intellectualism has surrounded us "may be interpreted by means of the open view from

the watch tower. "True introspection," prayer, heaven, creation, the soul, memory, life, and death are some of the subjects of which the author treats.

200 RELIGION.

Barnes-Lawrence (Arthur Evelyn). A CHURCHMAN AND HIS CHURCH: a series of addresses on matters of interest at the present day. *Longmans*, 1917. 7 in. 135 pp. paper, 1/6 n. 264.035

The author in these addresses deals with the Church, the Bible, the Christian ministry, baptism, Holy Communion, the Book of Common Prayer, and "the relative importance of the means of grace." Canon Barnes-Lawrence discusses—from the Evangelical standpoint, at considerable length, and with moderation—some of the profound differences of opinion at present existing among Churchmen regarding the Sacraments and other matters.

Charles (Robert Henry). SERMONS PREACHED IN WESTMINSTER ABBEY. *Macmillan*, 1917. 7½ in. 255 pp., 5/ n. 252.4

Canon Charles's sermons here collected have been preached in Westminster Abbey during the last four years. Mostly independent studies, and "not designed to expound any special system of theology, though, of course, they presuppose one," they make a practical appeal to the thinking, willing, and feeling man "who is a denizen of two worlds."

Davidson (John). MEANS AND METHODS IN THE RELIGIOUS EDUCATION OF THE YOUNG, WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO THE SUNDAY SCHOOL. *Longmans*, 1917. 7½ in. 160 pp. index, 3/ n. 268

The author, who is Examiner in Education in Edinburgh University, and Master of Method to the St. Andrews Provincial Committee for the Training of Teachers, discusses religious education and the Church, the material of religious instruction, the treatment of the "miraculous" in Biblical teaching, the story-telling method of instruction, the treatment of the parables, praise and prayer in the Sunday school, and numerous other topics. Dr. Davidson considers that the religious teacher of to-day must base his teaching on a conception of religion broader, deeper, and more educatively interesting, than "any conception definable in the set terms of a Church creed." He urges, moreover, that the methods of religious instruction should be such that the pupils' religious knowledge may be translated "into the living page of a religious and moral life."

Dudden (Frederick Homes). THE HEROIC DEAD; and other sermons. *Longmans*, 1917. 7½ in. 162 pp., 3/6 n. 252.6

Twelve sermons by the Rector of Holy Trinity, Sloane Street, dealing with such themes as the Christian attitude towards the enemy, Christian ministry in society, the dead who have fallen in the War, the duty of the non-combatant, work and war, and the way of glory.

Hallward (Reginald). THE RELIGION OF ART, with illustrative accompaniments. *Heath & Cranton* [1917]. 9 in. 139 pp. 10 il., 5/ n. 210

In a rhapsody of meditations prompted by scenes of natural beauty, human misery, and human fortitude, Mr. Hallward expounds his belief that the antagonism between our outward circumstances and our inward perceptions can be reconciled by art, which is "able to bring into nearer harmony man's outward life with the imperious demands of his soul." He produces some word-pictures of landscapes harmonizing with his moods, and reveals the fundamental grandeur which often underlies scenes of industrial desolation. The accompanying woodcuts symbolize the chief phases of his argument, and are impressively designed.

Hollis (Gertrude). AND WAS INCARNATE: a companion to the Christmas festival. *S.P.C.K.*, 1917. 6½ in. 56 pp. paper, 1/ n. 204

Six short sketches dealing with the Annunciation, Christmas Eve, Christmas Day, the Circumcision, the Epiphany, and the presentation of Christ in the Temple.

Hollis (Gertrude). JERUSALEM THE GOLDEN. *S.P.C.K.*, 1917. 6½ in. 110 pp. il., 2/ n. 204

In the fourteen chapters of this little book the author treats of the Holy City, the Wall, the Gates, the Streets, the Inhabitants, the Light, the Beatific Vision, and kindred topics. The six illustrations comprise a reproduction of Jan van Eyck's 'Adoration of the Lamb,' and views of the Golden Gate and the Well of Jerusalem, St. Stephen's Gate, the Wailing-Place of the Jews, the Creation Window at St. Neot's, Cornwall, and Patmos.

The Holy Qur-án: containing the Arabic text, with English translation and commentary by Maulvi Muhammad Ali. *The Islamic Review' Office, Oriental Road, Woking*, 1917. 10 by 6½ in. 1392 pp. preface (95 pp.), lists of abbreviations and

proper names, table of transliteration of Arabic words, explanation of Arabic words and phrases, text, English translation, commentary, index. 297

To the clearly printed Arabic text are appended a translation, as literal as possible, and a commentary. The book is printed on thin paper, handsomely bound in flexible leather, and is altogether exceedingly well produced.

Johnston (John Octavius). MEN OF GOD: addresses given at Cuddesdon College to men preparing for ordination. *Longmans*, 1917. 7½ in. 170 pp., 3/6 n. 252.5

These addresses by the Chancellor of Lincoln Cathedral, sometime Principal of Cuddesdon College, were not intended for publication, and are now issued "only because of a long-standing promise which was made to some who heard them." Intimate talks to students, the addresses deal with preparation for ordination, following Christ, conversion, temptation, confession of sin, the Commandments, and kindred topics.

Marshall (H. J.). A CROWN OF LIFE: a study in the hope of immortality. *Methuen* [1917]. 7½ in. 186 pp. short bibliog., 5/n. 237.2

Dedicated "beatis mortuis," this book is an expository study of the hopes of the Greeks and Hebrews, the teaching of Christ, and the beliefs of the early and mediæval Church with reference to immortality, and also of the hope of immortality entertained to-day. In some of the later chapters there are numerous references to the War. The attitudes of the great Oriental religions—Mohammedanism, Brahminism, Buddhism, Confucianism, Shintoism, and Taoism—in regard to a future state, are barely, if at all, touched upon by the author, though some chapters on this portion of his subject would have added to the fullness of his study.

Martin (Hugh). "ACCORDING TO ST. LUKE": studies in the person and teaching of Jesus Christ. *Student Christian Movement*, 93 Chancery Lane, W.C.2, 1917. 7 in. 96 pp. paper, 1/n. 226.4

A book intended to be a help to the study of the person and teaching of Jesus Christ, as depicted in the Gospel according to St. Luke. The study is spread over fifteen weeks, and is divided into daily sections, the seventh day's section taking the form of suggested questions. The passages from the Gospel are followed by illustrative comments.

Mories (A. S.). CHRIST'S SECRET DOCTRINE; AND ITS REDISCOVERY IN MODERN THOUGHT AND LIFE. *Watts*, 1917. 7½ in. 126 pp., 1/6 n. 232.8

The author inquires whether "the existing theology of the Church, sanctified and consecrated, as it is, by the past ages of her history, is really a true embodiment of the faith of Christ." His answer is in the negative. It is his belief that Christ did not make a special or supernatural claim for Himself, but that, on the contrary, He claimed the same Divine status for every human soul. "He taught us," declares the author, "that 'the Beyond' whom we worship and adore as the Eternal is also 'the Within' who is the centre and soul of our own being." This, it is urged, is the secret doctrine of Christ; and Mr. Mories, elaborating his argument, arrives at the conclusion that the only thing that can permanently take the place of "our boasted Protestant theology" is a "World Religion and a morality based on the realization of our own Divinity, and on the Eternal Brotherhood of man as by nature a Son and Heir of God."

***Oesterley (William Oscar Emil), ed.** THE WISDOM OF SOLOMON (*Translations of Early Documents*, series 2: *Hellenistic Jewish Texts*, 1). *S.P.C.K.*, 1917. 7½ in. 94 pp. introd. notes, 2/6 n. 229.3

This translation of a notable book is introduced by one of those illuminating and scholarly dissertations to which readers of this series are accustomed. The problems of the date, objects, and unity or compositeness of authorship are discussed; and in reference to the last-named subject it is remarked that, if two men wrote Wisdom, "they were both Jews, and both Hellenistic Jews." The first nine chapters are considered by Dr. Oesterley to be not earlier than about B.C. 50; that the latter and greatly inferior part of the work was written before the middle of the first century A.D. "seems to be as much as one can say with certainty." Stress is laid upon the parallelism in thought and language between the Pauline Epistles and this apocryphal book, of which, it is pointed out, the Apostle had at one time evidently made a close study. Dr. Oesterley's volume is well provided with notes.

Pelly (Richard Lawrence). ST. PAUL TO THE ROMANS: studies in the Epistle to the Romans; with a translation into modern English by Prof. James Moffatt. *Student Christian Movement*, 93 Chancery Lane, W.C.2, 1917. 7½ in. 112 pp. paper, 1/3 n. 227.1

This translation of St. Paul's epistle is taken from Dr. Moffatt's 'New Testament: a New Translation,' sections of which are printed at the head of each day's study. The author's commentaries

follow. Mr. Pelly intends his book as a guide to those who desire to get "a grip" of the epistle. The notes throughout refer to the Revised Version.

Postgate (Isa J.). FROM GOD'S FURROW: flowers gathered in wartime. *A. H. Stockwell* [1917]. 7½ in. 30 pp. paper. 244

Fourteen very brief sketches, each dealing with a familiar flower, such as the daisy, violet, speedwell, and love-lies-bleeding, from which a moral or religious lesson is deduced.

***Robertson (John Mackinnon).** THE JESUS PROBLEM: a restatement of the myth theory. (*For the Rationalist Press Association*) *Watts*, 1917. 8½ in. 271 pp. appendixes, index, 5/n. 239.7

This is a sequel to 'The Historical Jesus, a Survey of Positions' (1916), which undertook to show the failure of all attempts to find an historical basis for the Gospels; it states compendiously the theory that the Gospel Jesus is a mythical construction. Some preliminary knowledge of the question is necessary to the reader who would grasp all Mr. Robertson's implications, especially an acquaintance with the views of Dr. F. C. Conybeare, which are severely handled; nevertheless, by skipping the unneeded portions, any one may follow the main argument. This is that the Gospel life of Jesus was written down from a ritual drama, and had no foundation in historical fact. The original of Jesus, it is suggested, was a pseudo-historical Joshua, an old Palestinian deity. Mr. Robertson marshals his evidences, the counter-arguments of the orthodox and other schools, and the rejoinders, with skill, and has furnished a thoroughgoing handbook to the controversy. One of his appendixes gives a revised translation of 'The Teaching of the Twelve Apostles,' the other deals with the myth of Simon Magus.

Swete (Henry Barclay). THE LIFE OF THE WORLD TO COME. *S.P.C.K.*, 1917. 7½ in. 126 pp. por., 2/6 n. 252.4

Six addresses given by the late Canon Swete during Lent of this year in St. Mary's Church, Hendon. The subjects dealt with are immortality, the intermediate state, the resurrection of Christ, the resurrection of the Church, the nature of the risen body, and eternal life.

Thoughts on Love and Death: a series of short meditations; with a foreword by the Bishop of London. *Wells Gardner* [1917]. 7½ in. 157 pp., 2/6 n. 242

The thoughts and meditations gathered in this volume embody the considerations found most useful by the author during a period of great personal sorrow. There are features in his treatment of the subject-matter which should make the book consolatory, and therefore acceptable, to many persons at the present time of tumult, conflict, and widespread grief. The themes are dealt with in their general aspects as well as from the purely religious standpoint.

Ward (John Gill). THE WORLD DRAMA IN REVELATION AND HISTORY. *Elliot Stock*, 1917. 7½ in. 206 pp., 5/n. 252.8

Twenty-six sermons by the Rev. J. Gill Ward, described on the title-page as "formerly solicitor of the Supreme Court," interpreting the Book of Revelation, and referring to other prophecies in elucidation of the argument.

Williams (Arthur Lukyn). THE MINOR PROPHETS UNFOLDED. *HOSEA. S.P.C.K.*, 1917. 7½ in. 69 pp., 1/6 n. 224.6

Dr. Lukyn Williams issues at the present time this first instalment of "a simple Commentary on the Minor Prophets, which has been some years in making," because of his sense of the importance of Hosea's message for our own day. The Scripture is divided into sections, and on each section there is a commentary strictly limited in extent. Many notes, of varying length, are appended to the commentaries.

300 SOCIOLOGY.

Carpenter (Edward). TOWARDS INDUSTRIAL FREEDOM. *Allen & Unwin* [1917]. 7½ in. 224 pp. paper, 2/6 n. 331

Those who know something of the author's line of thought will not be surprised that the papers included in this book which were written before the War bear the impress of impending calamity. Mr. Carpenter sees nothing but moral bankruptcy in front of us unless a new spirit can be infused into civilization.

Cole (G. D. H.). SELF-GOVERNMENT IN INDUSTRY. *Bell*, 1917. 7½ in. 341 pp. note on books, appendixes, 4/6 n. 331

Mr. Cole makes his appeal to that section of the community which "is preaching the principle of international fellowship and co-operation, often without any clear idea of the basis upon which alone fellowship can securely rest." The book may be regarded both as a contribution to industrial reconstruction and as a sequel to the author's other work, 'The World of Labour.' It sets before the reader the further ideal of a democratic organization of industry as the essential complement of political democracy, and also relates the author's ideal to the material facts of to-day.

***The Eurhythmics of Jaques-Dalcroze**; introduction by Prof. M. E. Sadler. *Constable*, 1917. 9 in. 64 pp. il. por. paper, 2/ n. 371.732

This is the second and revised edition of a book, first published in 1912, dealing with the well-known system of M. Jaques-Dalcroze, "rhythmic gymnastics" or "eurhythmics," now generally recognized as having brought before educationists a new idea, or at least rediscovery of a secret of Hellenic education. The use of the method in cultivating a sense of beauty of form, gesture, grouping, and rhythm, its value in the education of children, and its helpfulness to students of music, will be gathered from the contents of the book, which include a new introduction by Prof. Sadler, and some fresh matter contributed by M. Dalcroze. In the introduction Prof. Sadler remarks that "many of the educational ideas which germinated in the years preceding each earlier period of European war survived the time of struggle, and proved their vitality in the following age of reconstruction." In the autumn of 1913 the present reviewer witnessed a display given by M. Dalcroze's students at the college at Hellerau, near Dresden (since closed, owing to the War), and was much impressed by the beauty of the exercises, and the educational possibilities opened up by the method. The success of the Central School for Great Britain and the Colonies (the London School of Dalcroze Eurhythmics, 23 Store Street, W.C.1), founded in 1913, is stated to be assured.

***Farrer (James Anson).** *THE MONARCHY IN POLITICS.* *Fisher Unwin* [1917]. 9 in. 351 pp. bibliog. index, 10/6 n. 321.7

Restricting himself to the reigns of George III., George IV., William IV., and Queen Victoria, the author of this noteworthy volume inquires into the working of constitutional monarchy in England in regard to home and foreign politics, as deduced from contemporary letters, diaries, speeches, and memoirs concerned with the reigns of the sovereigns named. From the reign of the fourth George, "the nadir of monarchy," the lesson gleaned is that our system "stakes too much on the personal character of the monarch whom the pure chance of heredity places over us." Writing of William IV.'s criticism of the details of the report on which the first Reform Bill was founded, the author remarks that whoever reads the King's long letter of Feb. 4, 1831, "will be dispossessed for ever of the idea that the monarch's opinions go for nothing in the framing of legislation. The whole later history of England might have been different had William IV. not put his veto on the Ballot when the Bill was still in embryo." The subject of the influence of the Court on foreign policy, by influence or advice, during the reign of Queen Victoria, is effectively dealt with in the third chapter; and the author remarks later that the "tremendous influence, political and social, exercised by the Queen, however wise or beneficial it may conceivably have been, indicates the serious weight such influence imposes on any statesman or policy which fails of Royal approval." One of the author's conclusions is that experience, "though it has proved the superiority of an hereditary to an elective monarchy, cannot yet assert the superiority of an hereditary monarchy to a republican form of government." But each form of government has its special defects, and against the imperfections of our own method "must be set certain broad facts which may be fairly quoted on the credit side of our system to the present time." Nor can it be said, remarks the author, that our experience establishes "any causal connexion between monarchy and war."

Fell (E. F. B.). *PERSONAL LIBERTY: THE GREAT QUESTION OF TO-DAY.* *Methuen* [1917]. 8 in. 216 pp., 5/ n. 323.44

It is suggested by the author that there is a danger at the present time lest, in securing national liberty, we part with personal freedom. Militarism and Socialism are regarded by Mr. Fell as expressions of one principle, and as necessarily and equally hostile to liberty and personality; and in an elaborate argument he contends that the greater the respect we accord to individual persons and their liberty, the richer will be the variety, and the truer the development, of the "Unity," not only within the nation, but also among States.

Gordon (Hampden) and Dennys (Joyce). *OUR GIRLS IN WAR-TIME.* *Lane* [1917]. 9½ by 7½ in. 25 pp. 25 plates, 3/6 n. 396.5

Scarcely up to the standard of 'Our Hospital ABC,' either artistically or from a literary point of view, this publication is nevertheless amusing enough to while away a spare half-hour. It introduces the reader to 'Winnie the window-cleaner,' 'Dolly the bank girl,' 'Pam of the telegrams,' 'Betty the bus girl,' 'Belinda the barber,' 'Dora the van-driver,' and their sister heroines.

Grumbach (S.). *GERMANY'S ANNEXATIONIST AIMS*; translated, abbreviated, and introduced by J. Ellis Barker. *Murray*, 1917. 8½ in. 148 pp., 3/6 n. 327.43

Herr Grumbach's book is a compilation; the volume before us is a translation of selections from it with comments. The war aims advocated by many people and associations in Germany are diverse,

and in totality enormous; but the weight to be attached to many of the pronouncements is very doubtful. One of the most important appears to be the petition addressed to the Imperial Chancellor by six great economic associations. This is printed in full, and contains informative statements regarding the material products of the various territories of which control is sought. The period covered by the collection does not extend to 1917.

Hobson (J. A.). *DEMOCRACY AFTER THE WAR.* *Allen & Unwin* [1917]. 7½ in. 215 pp. index, 4/6 n. 321.4

In this exposition of the nature of the after-war struggle for political and industrial democracy, which may be regarded as one of the certainties of the future, the treatment of the theme proceeds along two principal lines. At first the author deals with the enemies of democracy, and discusses Militarism and the will to power, Capitalism, Protectionism and Imperialism, and political, intellectual, spiritual, and social reaction. Then he considers "how to break the vicious circle," the new economic situation, the problems confronting Labour, and the "close State versus Internationalism." To suggest the policy by which the victory of democracy may be attained is the main object of the book.

***Malory (Sir Thomas).** *THE ROMANCE OF KING ARTHUR AND HIS KNIGHTS OF THE ROUND TABLE*; abridged from Malory's 'Morte d'Arthur' by Alfred W. Pollard; illustrated by Arthur Rackham. *Macmillan*, 1917. 8½ by 7½ in. 533 pp. il. gloss., 10/6 n. 398.2

To Mr. Pollard's judicious and skilful abridgment of Malory's imperishable work Mr. Rackham has supplied sixteen illustrations in colour and seven black-and-white drawings, which are appropriate to the text, and imbued with the romanticism characteristic of the artist. The capitialar headpieces and tailpieces, the colophon, and the small designs at the beginnings of the sections display an individuality almost perfectly accordant with the feeling of Malory's work.

New Zealand. *STATISTICS OF THE DOMINION OF NEW ZEALAND FOR THE YEAR 1915*: in 4 vols. Vol. 4, EDUCATION; MISCELLANEOUS. Malcolm Fraser, Government Statistician. *Wellington, N.Z., Marcus F. Marks, Government Printer*, 1916. 12½ by 8½ in. 184 pp. paper. 319.931

Purely statistical information relating to education, land valuation, police, fire brigades, life assurance, and the like.

Novikoff (Madame Olga), née Kireeff. *VOICES FROM RUSSIA*: selections from various papers; translated from the Russian by the Rev. R. G. Plumptre. *Stockwell* [1917]. 7½ in. 43 pp. 354.47

These selections consist of two papers on the drink question in Russia, and others on the employment of prisoners of war, England's part in the present campaign, &c. The one entitled 'Prussianism' reveals the commendable side of Germans in Russia.

Orwin (C. S.). *THE DETERMINATION OF FARMING COSTS.* *Oxford, Clarendon Press*, 1917. 8½ in. 144 pp. appendix (bibliog.), index, 5/ n. 338.1

In the preliminary note to this report of the Institute for Research in Agricultural Economics the Director acknowledges the assistance or collaboration, in one form or another, of Mr. G. S. Bedford, Prof. Hendrick, Dr. Crowther, Mr. M. J. R. Dunstan, Prof. T. B. Wood, and others. The report deals with the determination of method, questions of principle, and the analysis of records of farming costs in 1915. There is a comprehensive analytical bibliography.

***Phillimore (Right Hon. Sir Walter George Frank), Bart.** *THREE CENTURIES OF TREATIES OF PEACE, AND THEIR TEACHING.* *Murray*, 1917. 8½ in. 243 pp. por. bibliog. chronological list of treaties, index, 7/6 n. 341.1

In a striking preface the author points out some of the difficulties which will attend the making of a sure and lasting peace. "The future peace," declares Sir Walter Phillimore, "will be a Congress of Vienna, a Hague Conference, and a Geneva Convention rolled into one." In the main portion of the book the conditions of a just, lasting, and effective treaty of peace are discussed; the lessons supplied by treaties of peace from Westphalia, 1648, to the Congress of Vienna, 1815, are summarized; the legacies of the Congress of Vienna are considered at some length, and the treaty history of Eastern Europe is adequately epitomized. Extra-European treaties of peace, treaties concerning the laws of war, and the methods by which treaties are brought to an end, are next considered. In stating his conclusions the author expresses the view that, in the light of recent events, neutralization of States is "no good"; doubts the validity of the protection afforded by buffer States; hopes something from a restoration of the balance of power; and remarks that inconclusive treaties of peace are of little value. Among many noteworthy suggestions and comments in a particularly pregnant and interesting final chapter is the proposal that Heligoland "be

dismantled, restored to its pristine conditions of a bathing-place and rabbit-warren, and thus handed over to its original possessor, Denmark." Sir Walter Phillimore's book, though comparatively short, stands out as a clear and informing contribution to the discussion of the possible foundations of an enduring peace.

Preston (Sir Jacob), Bart. PEACE AND VICTORY. Nisbet [1917]. 8½ in. 24 pp. paper, 4d. 327

The sectional headings give an idea of the scope of this pamphlet. We should like to think that the printer was to blame for omitting an *r* from the first word at the top of p. 10, "Impudent," but we fear from other signs that the responsibility for badly chosen words and phrases which tend to mar an otherwise excellent pamphlet must be placed elsewhere.

Ramsay (Alex.). TERMS OF INDUSTRIAL PEACE. Constable, 1917. 8 in. 156 pp. index, 3/6 n. 331.1

The author says:—

"In writing this book I have made a very sincere attempt to approach the subject from a strictly neutral standpoint; with the result, doubtless, that I shall be told by some of my Labour friends that the proposals do not go far enough, and by some employers that they go much further than is desirable."

Among the subjects dealt with are the growing power of Labour, the increase of production, education and environment, the machinery of arbitration, the limitation of profits, and moral responsibility.

Russell (Right Hon. George William Erskine). POLITICS AND PERSONALITIES; with other essays. Fisher Unwin [1917]. 8½ in. 368 pp., 7/6 n. 304

The veteran publicist has reprinted these articles from *The Daily News*, *Manchester Guardian*, *Nation*, and *Cornhill Magazine*. Grouped under four headings—'Politics and the Constitution,' 'Ideals and War,' 'Personalities Ancient and Modern,' and 'Miscellanea'—they have as much coherence as the now familiar point of view of the observant and well-informed Whig commentator on men and affairs, and the uniformity of a vigorous style, can give. Not all, however, seem to us worth reproducing; and the best can be described in Oliver Wendell Holmes's phrase about his own later essays as the wine squeezed out of the press after the first juice that runs of itself from the fruit.

Rutherford (Vickermann Henzell). COMMONWEALTH OR EMPIRE? Headley Bros., 1917. 7½ in. 135 pp., 1/3 n. 341.1

A criticism of Imperialism and Militarism, and a plea for democracy, liberty, and a League of Nations to keep the peace. The book is well arranged, and contains useful information. The arguments against the drift to "Prussianization" are worthy of attention.

Ryder (Arthur W.). TWENTY-TWO GOBLINS; translated from the Sanskrit by Arthur W. Ryder; with 20 illustrations in colour by Perham W. Nahl. Dent, 1917. 8½ in. 228 pp. il., 7/6 n. 398.2

A sequence of romantic tales told by a goblin to King Triple-Victory, in some respects similar to the stories related to the Sultan in 'The Thousand and One Nights.' Among the stories, many of which are weird and exciting, are 'The Parrot and the Thrush. Which are worse, Men or Women?' 'The Four Scientific Suitors. To which should the Girl be given?' and 'The Girl who transposed the Heads of her Husband and Brother. Which combination of head and body is her Husband?' In each of the twenty-two stories a problem is propounded. Mr. Nahl's illustrations are quite appropriate to the text.

Spence (Lewis). LEGENDS AND ROMANCES OF BRITANNY. Harrap, 1917. 9½ in. 423 pp. 32 il. (some in col.) by W. Otway Cannell, glossary, index, 10/6 n. 398.2

Another of Messrs. Harrap's pretty picture-books has been illustrated by popular versions of fairy-tales, hero-stories, and other folk-lore by Mr. Lewis Spence, whose learning appears in rather an incongruous dress. The sources used are the lays of Marie de France, the Arthurian romances, and the works of Gaidoz, Sébillot, and Luzel; and sundry well-known stories figure beside many that are familiar only to students of the Breton peasantry. Samson, Taliesin, Du Guesclin, Merlin and Vivien, Tristan and Iseult, Gilles de Retz, and Eliduc are among the better-known heroes and heroines. Mr. Spence has cast his net widely, and tapped many supplementary sources.

400 PHILOLOGY.

Gogol (Nikolai Vasilievich). THE INSPECTOR-GENERAL: a comedy in five acts; edited by D. Bondar (*Bondar's Russian Readers annotated and accented*, No. 5). Eppingham Wilson, 1917. See 891.72 LITERATURE. 491.7

Tillyard (H. J. W.) and Hoppen (Bernard). NELSON'S SIMPLIFIED RUSSIAN READER. Nelson, 1917. 7½ in. 150 pp., 2/6 n. 491.7

A book intended to supply easy reading-practice for "learners in the early stages of their Russian studies." Any one who is acquainted with the general structure and regular inflexions of the

language can use this Reader, which is made up of passages dealing with everyday topics, and is provided with numerous notes as well as a Russian-English vocabulary. Among the later extracts are some letters of Pushkin. The Russian type is large and exceptionally clear.

Walters (C. Flamstead) and Conway (R. S.). AD LIMEN: being reading lessons and exercises for a second and third year course in Latin. Murray, 1917. 7½ in. 141 pp., 2/6 n. 478.6

Teachers of Latin will find very useful these additional exercises on the subject-matter of parts 1 and 2 of 'Limen,' with which are incorporated a set of test-papers, submitted by Mr. R. H. Rockel to the authors, and put by the latter into their present shape. Cæsar, Cicero, Livy, Virgil, Ovid, Propertius, and other authors are drawn upon for examples; all long vowels in the Latin are marked (except in the papers); and there are Latin-English and English-Latin vocabularies.

Word-Book of the English Tongue; by C. L. D. Routledge, 1917. 6½ in. 224 pp. mock leather, 1/6 n. 424

Our view of English is that it has grown, during the passing of the centuries, into a composite and stately whole, admirable because of its diversity in unity and from the blending of dissimilar elements, and majestic as a witness to the successive phases of its upbuilding. To banish from modern English all or nearly all but the Teutonic components might easily make for monotony, harshness, and crudity, exemplified, we venture to think, in the foreword to the little volume on our table. The arrangement of this "word-book" is not particularly clear: we notice a superabundance of hyphenated words; and there are inappropriate, awkward, inadequate, or unphonious entries included by the compiler. We do not regard "foxy," "feed-trough," "cold steel," "earmark for," and "do up" as altogether satisfactory substitutes for "inquisitive," "reservoir," "bayonet," "intend," and "repair," respectively. "Folkdom" is scarcely more than a makeshift for "democracy"; "soaksome" and "beery" are not much better in place of "intemperate"; and "sweep," "blackleg," and "aslant" are imperfect equivalents for "scour," "traitor," and "transverse." "Playhouse" may pass well for "theatre"; but there are numerous cases in which "head" is a less serviceable word than "unit"; and "guts," though possessed of the attribute of brevity, is not quite attractive as a substitute for "intestines." Of course there are many instances in which the Teutonic word is better than the word of French or Latin origin. It would indeed be unfortunate for the compiler were this not the case. But our contention is that many of these substitutes, so industriously collected, will serve in some cases, and not in others.

500 NATURAL SCIENCE.

Darwin (Sir Francis). RUSTIC SOUNDS; and other studies in literature and natural history. Murray, 1917. See 824.9 LITERATURE. 504

Dudeney (Henry Ernest). AMUSEMENTS IN MATHEMATICS. Nelson [1917]. 8½ in. 266 pp. il. index, 3/6 n. 510.4

Mr. Dudeney has long been publishing excellent mathematical puzzles in *The Strand*, *Cassell's*, and other magazines, and to those reproduced here he has added new ones; most of his examples are original, and do credit to his ingenuity and clear-headedness. The book aims at both entertainment and instruction, and any one who worked out every problem in the book would merit high mathematical honours, for the problems range from amusing puzzles to exceedingly difficult and complicated riddles. The larger groups consist of arithmetical and algebraical problems, geometrical problems, chessboard problems, and magic-square problems. A considerable proportion are thrown into the form of games, or put into the shape of comic incidents. A solution is furnished for each at the end of the book, the more intricate being worked out in detail.

***Dwerryhouse (Arthur R.).** GEOLOGY (*Romance of Reality Series*). Jack [1917]. 8½ in. 309 pp. il. index, 3/6 n. 551

This is a popularly written book, planned upon somewhat original lines. In the introductory part the author discusses the early history of the earth, describes the atmosphere, hydrosphere, and lithosphere, and epitomizes the hypotheses and conclusions of Leibnitz, Buffon, Demarest, Werner, Hutton, William Smith, and other founders of geological science. He then gives an account of an expedition into an imaginary country called Geologica, rumoured to be rich in minerals of economic value. The narrative of the investigation of the coast-line and river from "Port Hutton," past "Smithford," to "Lyell"; of the country around Lyell; of "West Valley," whence is witnessed a volcanic eruption; and of "Centre Valley," with its gold, tin-stone, hot springs, evidences of glacial action, and the like, is a good piece of work, and the peg upon which hangs a mass of information relating to pure and applied geology. The book is well supplied with instructive sections, maps, and other illustrations.

India. THE GEOLOGY OF NORTH-EASTERN RAJPUTANA AND ADJACENT DISTRICTS (*Memoirs of the Geological Survey of India*, vol. 45, part 1); by A. M. Heron. *Calcutta, Geological Survey of India, 27 Chowringhee Road, 1917.* 10 in. 150 pp. 26 plates (including sections and a geological map), indexes, 3 rupees or 4/555.44

A well-illustrated monograph dealing with the various geological formations represented in this region, resurveyed by the author during 1908-11; the characteristic flora of the post-Tertiary deposits, nomenclature and correlation, and the economic geology of the area.

*Thomas (W. Beach) and Collett (A. K.). BIRDS THROUGHOUT THE YEAR; illustrated in colour by G. E. Lodge, A. W. Seaby, G. E. Collins, and Winifred Austen. *Jack* [1917]. 10 by 8 in. 374 pp. il., 7/6 n. 598.2

An attractive book dealing in a popular style with such subjects as 'First Comers,' 'Early Nests,' 'Birds of Prey,' 'Moorland Birds,' 'The Cuckoo,' 'Swallows and Swifts,' 'Learning to Fly,' 'Summer Liveries,' 'The Southward Flight,' 'Birds in London,' and 'Pairing and Early Song.' Twenty-four plates in colour, and numerous headpieces, tailpieces, and other drawings in black and white, add to the attractiveness of the volume.

600 USEFUL ARTS.

Monzie (A. de), ed. CE QU'UN FRANÇAIS DOIT SAVOIR DE LA MARINE MARCHANDE; préface de A. de Monzie (*Le Fait de la Semaine*, 27 oct., 1917). *Paris, Grasset, 1917.* 7 in. 63 pp. paper, 50 c. 656

M. de Monzie is Sous-secrétaire d'état des Transports Maritimes et de la Marine Marchande, and the booklet to which he writes a preface gives a concise account, with statistics, of French maritime decadence, the work of the merchant marine in the War, and the methods for reorganizing the commercial navy.

Murdoch (W. G. Burn). MODERN WHALING AND BEAR-HUNTING: a record of present-day whaling, with up-to-date appliances, in many parts of the world, and of bear- and seal-hunting in the Arctic regions. *Seeley & Service, 1917.* 9 in. 320 pp. il. col. front. appendix, index, 21/ n. 639.2

In the note at the beginning it is stated that publication has been delayed owing to the War. "Part of the text was printed off, and it contains references to events, current at the time, which, without this explanation, might puzzle the reader. The prices of the products of the whaling industry are for the same reason more up to date in the Appendix than in the text." In the first part the extent of the present great whaling industry in the Southern Seas, and the modern methods of hunting the powerful rorquals or finner whales, are fully and picturesquely presented to the reader; and in the second part, which deals mainly with bear-hunting in the Arctic regions, will be found some account of the old way of harpooning narwhals from small boats. The book is readable, "breezy," and on not a few pages extremely exciting. The illustrations, which number 110, add much to the interest of Mr. Murdoch's volume.

*Peel (Dorothy C.), née Bayly, Mrs. Charles S. Peel. THE LABOUR-SAVING HOUSE. *Lane, 1917.* 8 in. 200 pp. il. index, 3/6 n. 643

The need for intelligence in the planning and organizing of our houses, Mrs. Peel insists, has become more imperative since labour ceased to be cheap and plentiful. The problems to which she gives most attention are those of heating, cooking, and cleaning. Gas stoves, gas fires, and hot-water pipes fed by gas boilers are the chief labour-saving contrivances recommended, though there is a chapter on 'The Electric House.' Mrs. Peel also suggests that the water companies should supply hot water on much the same terms as they now provide a cold-water service. The book is adequately illustrated with photographs of stoves, utensils, &c., the names of the manufacturers being usually appended. The book has appeared already in part in the form of articles in *The Queen* and *The Evening Standard*.

Webb (Sidney). THE WORKS MANAGER TO-DAY: an address prepared for a series of private gatherings of works managers. *Longmans, 1917.* 7½ in. 166 pp. index, 3/6 n. 670

It is not cheering to have to admit that there existed a necessity for some one to utter the many obvious things here put into book-form. The common-sense remarks as to the functions of works managers and the best way to exercise them may well appeal to those who still adhere to the principle that, business being business, profits are the most important thing to be considered.

*Wibberley (T.). FARMING ON FACTORY LINES: CONTINUOUS CROPPING FOR THE LARGE FARMER. *Pearson, 1917.* 7½ in. 264 pp. il. index, 5/ n. 630.1

The writer of this book is the inventor of a new system of continuous cropping, which has attracted the attention of many

practical men, and has been the subject of several leaflets issued by the Board of Agriculture. Recently the authorities of Queen's University, Belfast, were invited by Mr. Prothero to permit Mr. Wibberley to make a long lecturing tour in England, so that his views could become adequately known to large numbers of British farmers. Farming on a great scale is obviously of vital importance to us as a nation; and the author's system, which is claimed to point the way to cheaper production of milk, butter, and beef, is worthy of the closest study. 'How to Conquer the Climate,' 'Unsound Systems of Tillage,' 'Winter Greens as a Substitute for Roots,' 'The Inter-Cropping of Continuous Crops,' 'The Wibberley Feeding-Standard for Milk Production,' and 'Cheap Beef Production' are the titles of some of the chapters.

700 FINE ARTS.

*Bone (Muirhead). WAR DRAWINGS: FROM THE COLLECTION PRESENTED TO THE BRITISH MUSEUM BY HIS MAJESTY'S GOVERNMENT; édition de luxe, part 3 (published by authority of the War Office). 'Country Life' Office, 1917. See 940.9 THE GREAT EUROPEAN WAR. 741

*Bone (Muirhead). THE WESTERN FRONT: part 10, OCTOBER, 1917 (published by authority of the War Office). 'Country Life' Office, 1917. See 940.9 THE GREAT EUROPEAN WAR. 741

Christmas and New Year Cards, Pictorial Post-Cards, and Calendars. *Tuck & Sons* [1917]. 750

There is no diminution in the beauty of some of the cards, but many of the words seem less expressive than usual. The Calendars are not so varied, but the average merit is higher: we would specially commend 'Faithful Friends' to those who wish to give what is useful and beautiful.

Gordon (Hampden) and Dennys (Joyce). OUR GIRLS IN WAR-TIME *Lane* [1917]. See 396.5 SOCIOLOGY. 741

Outhwaite (Ida Rentoul), Rentoul (Annie R.), and Outhwaite (Grenbry). ELVES AND FAIRIES OF IDA RENTOUL OUTHWAITE; verses by Annie R. Rentoul; edited by Grenbry Outhwaite. *Melbourne and Sydney, Lothian Book Publishing Co., 1916.* See 398.4 J. CHILDREN'S BOOKS, in Supplement. 741

780 MUSIC.

Bairstow (Edward C.). LORD, THOU HAST BEEN OUR REFUGE: anthem for chorus and orchestra, or organ; composed for the 263rd anniversary of the Festival of the Sons of the Clergy (*Novello's Original Octavo Edition*). *Novello, 1917.* 10 in. 16 pp. paper, 8d. 783.4

Boyce (Ethel). FIVE SONGS FOR THE TIMES (*Novello's School Songs*, book 259). *Novello* [1917]. 10 in. 13 pp. paper, 8d. 784.89

These songs, both the words and music of which are by Ethel Boyce, are entitled 'Over There,' 'Reflections,' 'On the Sea,' 'Dancing Rhyme,' and 'An English Hymn.'

Boyce (Ethel) and Bright (Dora). THE ORCHARD RHYMES: nursery rhymes with actions (*Novello's School Songs*, book 260). *Novello* [1917]. 10 in. 27 pp. paper, 1/ 784.89

Thirteen nursery rhymes, including such old friends as 'Simple Simon' and 'Ring-a-ring-o'-Roses.'

Bridge (Frank). A SEA IDYL FOR PIANO. *Augener* [1917]. 13½ in. 5 pp. paper, 2/ n. 786.43

Cartledge (Ida M.). SIX FAIRY STORY GAME-SONGS (*Novello's School Songs*, book 258). *Novello* [1917]. 10 in. 13 pp. paper, 8d. 784.89

The stories chosen are 'Cinderella,' 'The Pied Piper,' 'The Prince, the Princess, and the Dragon,' 'The Babes in the Wood,' 'The Princess on the Hill of Glass,' and 'The Little Mermaid.'

*Croze (Comte Austin de) and Ferrari (Gustave). THE BEAUTIFUL FOLK-SONGS OF THE STRICKEN PROVINCES OF FRANCE; collected by Austin de Croze, and harmonized by Gustave Ferrari: book 1, set 1, ALSACE, LORRAINE, CHAMPAGNE (*French Folk-Songs*). *St. Leonards-on-Sea, A. H. Butler & Co. [1917].* 10½ in. 36 pp. descriptive text, maps, index, 2/6 n. 784.4

This is the fifth edition of the first set of a publication which should be attractive and informative not only to musicians, but also to all who admire and esteem France, and are interested in the history, folk-songs, and fortunes of her provinces. Sir John D. McClure, of Mill Hill School, contributes a preface. The book comprises, besides the songs, maps and short chronologies of the principal events in the histories of Alsace, Lorraine, and Champagne.

Drifill (W. Ralph). ANDANTINO IN 5-4 TIME: organ (*Original Organ Compositions*). *Augener* [1917]. 13½ in. 8 pp. paper, 2/ 786.87

- Dunhill (Thomas F.).** TWO IDYLLS FOR PIANOFORTE: No. 1, IN THE GREEN WOODLANDS. *Augener* [1917]. 13½ in. 4 pp. paper, 1/6 n. 786.43
- Dunhill (Thomas F.).** TWO IDYLLS FOR PIANOFORTE: No. 2, A WAYSIDE ROMANCE. *Augener* [1917]. 13½ in. 5 pp. paper, 1/6 n. 786.43
- Elgar (Sir Edward).** MY LOVE DWELT IN A NORTHERN LAND: romance; the words written by Andrew Lang, the music composed by Edward Elgar; arranged for S.S.A. by the composer (*Novello's Octavo Edition of Trios, Quartets, &c., for Female Voices*, No. 461). *Novello* [1917]. 10½ in. 8 pp. paper, 3d. 784.1
- Elliot (Muriel).** TWO PIECES FOR VIOLIN AND PIANO: No. 1, MELODY IN D MINOR; No. 2, ALBUM LEAF IN G. *Augener* [1917]. 13½ in. 5 pp. each, paper, 1/6 n. each. 787.1
- Faning (Eaton).** ALANNAH! song; words by Countess Barcynska. *Novello* [1917]. 12 in. 4 pp. paper, 2/ 784.3
- Gautier (Léonard).** DITES-MOI: gavotte for piano. *Augener* [1917]. 13½ in. 5 pp. paper, 2/ n. 786.45
- German (Edward).** CHARMING CHLOE: song; the words by Robert Burns. *Novello* [1917]. 12 in. 7 pp. paper, 2/ n. 784.3
- Grassi (Antonio de).** VALSE-SERENADE FOR VIOLIN AND PIANO. *Novello* [1917]. 12 in. 7 pp. violin part, 3 pp. paper, 2/ 787.1
- Hargrave (Mary).** THE EARLIER FRENCH MUSICIANS, 1632-1834 (*Library of Music and Musicians*). *Kegan Paul*, 1917. See 920 BIOGRAPHY in *Athenæum* for September. 780.944
- Howe (Julia Ward) and Shaw (Martin).** BATTLE HYMN ("Mine eyes have seen the glory"): unison song (*Curwen's Edition*, No. 71487). *Curwen & Sons* [1917]. 10½ in. 7 pp. paper, 3d. 783.9
- Hull (A. Eaglefield), ed.** SONG OF THE VOLGA BOATMEN; for male-voice quartet or male-voice chorus; translation and arrangement by A. Eaglefield Hull (*Vocal Quartets for Male Voices, two tenors and two basses; Augener's Edition*, No. 4909). *Augener* [1917]. 11½ in. 3 pp. paper, 2d. 784.1
- Hull (A. Eaglefield), ed.** SONG OF THE VOLGA BOATMEN: organ transcription. *Augener* [1917]. 13½ in. 4 pp. paper, 1/ 786.87
- *Hull (A. Eaglefield).** 300 QUESTIONS ON PIANOFORTE TEACHING IN 30 GRADUATED PAPERS; with appendix of 250 further Revision Questions. *Augener* [1917]. 8½ in. 40 pp. paper, 1/ n. 786.3
- These useful questions cover a wide field, and include problems on methods of communicating knowledge, on touch, fingering, pedalling, phrasing, expression, accompaniment, various musical forms, the analysis of music, and the like.
- Jenkins (Cyril).** THE SEASONS: suite for pianoforte, Op. 136, No. 1 (*Album Series*, No. 53). *Augener*, 1917. 12 in. 18 pp. paper, 2/ n. 786.43
- Kilburn (Nicholas).** IN MEMORIAM: 1914 AND AFTER: choral In Memoriam for voices, violins, and trumpet; in memory of our brave soldiers and sailors (*Novello's Original Octavo Edition*, No. 14406). *Novello* [1917]. 10½ in. 11 pp. paper, 8d. 783.4
- Kreutzer (R.).** VIOLIN CONCERTO, No. 13, in D; revised by Émile Saurét (*Celebrated Violin Concertos with Pianoforte Accompaniment; Augener's Edition*, No. 7950). *Augener* [1917]. 12 in. 26 pp. paper, 1/8 n. 785.6
- Maclean (Murdoch) and MacFarlane (Malcolm).** NURSE CAVELL LAMENT; words by Murdoch Maclean, melody and Gaelic words by Malcolm MacFarlane; edited and arranged by Arthur W. Marchant; Gaelic and English words. *Stirling, Eneas Mackay and Stevenson & Phillips* [1917]. 14 in. 6 pp. paper, 1/6 n. 784.3
- Macnaught (W. G.), ed.** UNACCOMPANIED TRIOS FOR S.A.B. (*Novello's School Songs*, No. 1240). *Novello* [1917]. 10 in. 6 pp. paper, 1½d. 784.1
- The songs in this number are 'Oh! Willow, willow, willow!', 'Shule, agra,' and 'Golden Slumbers kiss your Eyes.'
- Macnaught (W. G.), ed.** UNACCOMPANIED TRIOS FOR S.A.B. (*Novello's School Songs*, No. 1241). *Novello* [1917]. 10 in. 4 pp. paper, 1½d. 784.1
- The titles of these trios are 'Ho ro Mhairi Dhubh' ('Turn ye to me'), 'Mairi bhoidheach' ('My Pretty Mary'), 'Fear a' bhata' ('The Boatman'), and 'Au t-Eilean Muileach' ('The Isle of Mull'). The words of the first, second, and fourth trios are by Malcolm Macfarlane; and the English words of the third piece are used "by kind permission of A. L."
- Maunder (J. H.).** RAISE THE SONG, YE LOYAL VOICES (*Novello's Parish Choir Book*, No. 939). *Novello* [1917]. 8½ in. 1 p. paper, 1d. 783.9
- The words are by Dr. Moule, Bishop of Durham.
- Melartin (Erkki).** PIANOFORTE WORKS: No. 3, OLD CRADLE SONG. *Augener* [1917]. 13 in. 3 pp. paper, 6d. 786.43
- Mozart (Wolfgang Amadeus).** FAVOURITE PIECES: PIANO WORKS (*Augener's Edition*, No. 6254). *Augener* [1917]. 12 in. 79 pp. paper, 2/6 786.4
- Fifteen pieces, edited by Franklin Taylor and others.
- Mullen (F.).** THREE COUNTRY DANCES FOR PIANOFORTE: No. 1, AT THE FARM. *Augener* [1917]. 13½ in. 5 pp. paper, 1/ n. 786.46
- Mullen (F.).** THREE COUNTRY DANCES FOR PIANOFORTE: No. 2, A ROMP IN THE MEADOWS. *Augener*, 1917. 13½ in. 7 pp. paper, 1/6 n. 786.46
- Mullen (F.).** THREE COUNTRY DANCES FOR PIANOFORTE: No. 3, APPROACHING DUSK (valse lente). *Augener* [1917]. 13½ in. 4 pp. paper, 1/ n. 786.46
- *Nettleingham (F. T.).** TOMMY'S TUNES: a comprehensive collection of soldiers' songs, marching melodies, rude rhymes, and popular parodies; composed, collected, and arranged on active service with the B.E.F., by F. T. Nettleingham, 2nd Lieut. R.F.C. *Erskine Macdonald*, 1917. 7½ in. 91 pp. introduction, index, 2/6 n. 784.86
- Of the compositions in this interesting collection, many are amusing or satirical, some are nonsense, a very few are obliquely sentimental, and several are quite aptly described as "rude" rhymes. Mr. Nettleingham says that Scottish tunes are the most popular, and of them all 'Annie Laurie' has "queen of place." The harmonized version of 'Home, Sweet Home,' comes next. 'Tipperary,' remarks Mr. Nettleingham, "was never Tommy's song."
- ### 790 AMUSEMENTS, GAMES, SPORTS.
- Ball (Eustace Hale).** CINEMA PLAYS: HOW TO WRITE THEM, HOW TO SELL THEM. *Stanley Paul* [1917]. 6½ in. 156 pp., 3/6 n. 792
- Mr. Ball respects the art of the "movie," and provides a serious dramaturgy for the maker of kinema plays, as well as a detailed handbook for the preparation of a working scheme and readable "copy" by the free-lance. He appends a sample comedy and a dramatic script, flavouring the dish with many pungent "don'ts."
- Dudeney (Henry Ernest).** AMUSEMENTS IN MATHEMATICS. *Nelson*, 1917. See 510.4 NATURAL SCIENCE. 794
- *Practical Auction Bridge;** by Buccaneer; with the new laws. *Werner Laurie*, 1917. 8 in. 303 pp., 5/ n. 795
- This is a very clear and instructive exposition of the principles of the game, well adapted for the learners and players of moderate proficiency whom the writer has in mind. A long and careful study of the declaration is followed by an account of the various conventions, and then about half the book deals with the play of the hand—each part being amply illustrated by actual hands and games. The laws of royal auction bridge are set out at length. An index would have been useful.
- Sowerby (Arthur de Carle).** A SPORTSMAN'S MISCELLANY; with sketches by the author, and photographs. *Tientsin, Tientsin Press*, 1917. 9½ in. by 7½ in. 237 pp. il. index. 799
- The book before us originally appeared in the form of readable articles in *The China Illustrated Weekly* and *The Peking and Tientsin Times*. Among the topics dealt with are 'Duck Flighting,' bear and leopard hunting, 'A Shooting Trip in the Imperial Hunting Grounds,' and 'A House-Boat Trip on the Yang-tze.' There are forty-four plates, besides some drawings by the author.
- ### 800 LITERATURE.
- *Bunyan (John).** THE PILGRIM'S PROGRESS, from this world to that which is to come, delivered under the similitude of a dream; illustrated by Byam Shaw. *Jack* [1917]. 8½ in. 397 pp. il., 3/6 n. 823.42
- Not only the first part of the immortal allegory, but also the second part, "wherein is set forth the manner of the setting out of Christian's wife and children, their dangerous journey, and safe arrival at the desired country," will be found in this commendable edition of a work which is famous throughout the world. Mr. Byam Shaw's sixteen illustrations in colour well accord with the text.
- *Darwin (Sir Francis).** RUSTIC SOUNDS; and other studies in literature and natural history. *Murray*, 1917. 7½ in. 231 pp. il., 6/ n. 824.9
- The subjects dealt with are of considerable diversity. 'Jane Austen,' 'Francis Galton,' 'War Music,' 'Dogs and Dog-lovers,' 'The Movements of Plants,' and 'The Teaching of Science' are the titles of some of the essays.

***Drinkwater (John).** PROSE PAPERS. *Elkin Mathews*, 1917. 8 in. 260 pp., 6/ n. 824.9

Mr. Drinkwater sets forth a high conception of poetry, as the verbal art which is potentially the finest instrument of education and the most effective guide to conduct. His essays on this aspect of poetry are inspired with a noble idealism, and at the same time are truly practical. The thought is clear, and naturally finds lucid and convincing expression. There follow a series of critical reviews of Sidney, Gray, Coleridge, and the Brontës among poets of the past, and Watts-Dunton, Rupert Brooke, and Mr. St. John Hankin among those of recent date.

Everard (C. Langdon). GADFLIGHTS; by C. L. Everard, "Gadfly" of *The Herald*; with an introduction by Thomas Burke. *Allen & Unwin* [1917]. 7 in. 175 pp. boards, 2/ n. 827.9

Wittily, and with many a shrewd and caustic quip, the author of these papers lashes conventions and hypocrisies of the day. Much of his apparent cynicism—he is never malicious—is, we fear, deserved. The articles are not all of equal merit, but most of the book is pointed and sprightly.

Fontenelle (Bernard le Bovier de). DIALOGUES OF FONTENELLE; translated by Ezra Pound. 'The Egoist', 1917. 7½ in. 54 pp. paper, 1/3 n. 844.51

Mr. Pound has englished twelve of Fontenelle's thirty-six 'Nouveaux Dialogues des Morts,' which within half a century of their appearance employed at least two English translators, one of whom was Dryden; and they were afterwards the model and inspiration of Landor's 'Imaginary Conversations.' Fontenelle's love of paradox did not, in spite of his early critics, lead him into such extravagances as win applause when committed by some of our contemporaries; and many of his most sobering generalizations wear extremely well.

***Garnett (Edward).** TURGENEV: a study; with a foreword by Joseph Conrad. *Collins* [1917]. 8 in. 220 pp. por., 6/ n. 891.7

Readers may skip the first chapter, which is a long complaint that Tolstoy and Dostoevsky are now usually preferred to the greater artist Turgenev. Mr. Garnett's eulogy may help to reinstate Turgenev; yet perhaps it may fail—delicate, unemphatic art like Turgenev's will continue to be appreciated by those who stand for the final verdict of critical opinion; but those who think that fiction should concern itself mainly with the lower depths will continue to prefer Gorky, or whoever may outdo him in savage naturalism. The essential nature of Turgenev's genius or the relation of his art to that of the best English and French novelists has not been analysed; but Mr. Garnett describes his charm in apt and eloquent adjectives, and quotes apposite passages from his works.

The Germans in Cork: being the letters of His Excellency the Baron von Kartoifel (military governor of Cork in the year 1918) and others. *Dublin, Talbot Press*, 1917. 7½ in. 112 pp. paper, 1/ n. 828.9

At the first blush this seemed a skit on Prussianism, the worthy Baron regulating conquered Ireland with a machine-like indifference to any considerations but sanitation and efficiency; then the wholesomeness of some of his measures and the foolishness of his Irish subjects made it look like a skit on the Sinn Feiners. Irony is a difficult instrument, and it is not very clear what tune the writer intended to play.

Gogol (Nikolai Vasilievich). THE INSPECTOR-GENERAL: a comedy in five acts; edited by D. Bondar (*Bondar's Russian Readers, annotated and accented*, No. 5). *Effingham Wilson*, 1917. 7 in. 157 pp. paper, 4/ n. 891.72

This edition of Gogol's comedy, in Russian, is adequately supplied with Russian-English vocabularies, and with notes, for English students of the Russian language.

Gorky (Maxim), pseud. of Aleksei Maksimovich Pyeshkov. IN THE WORLD; translated by Mrs. Gertrude M. Foakes. *Werner Laurie*, 1917. 8½ in. 464 pp., 12/6 n. 891.7

This is the second instalment of Gorky's autobiography, and carries the tale of his life from where it was left at the end of 'My Childhood' to about the age of 15. The latter part has the special interest of describing the period when the influence of books began to be added to that of the people with whom he came in contact. The general atmosphere resembles that of his tales and of his play 'The Lower Depths.' The relationships which the people and incidents described in his imaginative works bear to his actual observations from life show that while his books have been closely founded upon realities, there has been artistic selection, rearrangement, and toning. For example, the effect produced on the reader by the melancholy singing of the baker's workpeople in 'Twenty-Six Men and a Girl' is of a different order from that produced by the original materials as presented in the thirteenth chapter of the present book. Doubtless the events and people, as here described, have been partly transmuted by the writer's art; but the process has gone further in his other

books, and the searcher for the real will come closer to it here. The tedium and melancholy of the lives of the mass of the Russian people, their essential childishness, the aimless cruelty and thoughtlessness of crowds and individuals, would make a hopeless picture were it not relieved by striking examples of fortitude and kindness. The book contains many sayings embodying a deep-rooted philosophy of common life.

Jewish Fairy Tales; translated by Gerald Friedlander; illustrated by Beatrice Hirschfeld. *Robert Scott* [1917]. 7½ in. 96 pp. il., 1/6 n. 892.43

These stories have been collected from various Jewish writings, but each has been presented in a modern setting. The translator remarks that Jewish fairy tales reveal an aspect of the Jewish soul in much the same way as the various national fairy tales embody something of the spirit of the different peoples and nations. Among the tales are 'King Solomon and the Worm' (from the Babylonian Talmud), 'The Beggar at the Wedding' (from the Midrash Tanchuma), and 'The Coins of Elijah' (from the Yalkut).

***Meynell (Alice), née Thompson.** HEARTS OF CONTROVERSY. *Burns & Oates* [1917]. 8 in. 118 pp., 5/ n. 820.4

Mrs. Meynell disputes the average current opinion—largely the outcome of excessive reaction against excessive applause—about Tennyson, Dickens, Swinburne, and Charlotte Brontë. Her clear-eyed judgment perceives the great distinction between the best in these writers and that which was far from best, and is an excellent corrective to superficial or too sweeping assessments. She is most severe on Swinburne, whose "thoughts have their source, their home, their origin, their authority and mission, in those two places—his own vocabulary and the passion of other men." Swinburne, she says, had little intellect, a paltry degree of sincerity, "rachitic passion," and tumid fancy; but he had an incomparable affluence of words.

Napoleon I. A LITTLE BOOK OF NAPOLEON WISDOM; collected by Harold F. B. Wheeler. *Harrop* [1917]. 6½ in. 95 pp. por., 2/6 n. 848.7

The compiler has classified this collection of Napoleonic aphorisms under six headings: Napoleon's own career; the philosophy of life; love, courtship, and marriage; politics; religion; and military. Many are noteworthy, some are remarkable, a few are trite. There are numerous instances in which much wisdom is concentrated in a very small compass.

Pebbles on the Shore; by Alpha of the Plough; with illustrations by Charles E. Brock. *Dent* [1917]. 7½ in. 286 pp. il., 4/6 n. 824.9

These informal papers were begun as part of a causerie in *The Star*, and the book was originally published in "The Wayfarers' Library." The volume before us is a reissue with Mr. Brock's clever illustrations.

***Redesdale of Redesdale (Sir Algernon Bertram Freeman-Mitford, 1st Baron).** FURTHER MEMORIES; with an introduction by Edmund Gosse. *Hutchinson*, 1917. 9 in. 340 pp. il. por., index, 16/ n. 824.9

This volume is full of agreeable writing upon subjects as widely different as the selflessness of St. Francis of Assisi, legends about trees, the Wallace Collection, the Paris Commune, and the resemblances between Queen Victoria and Maria Theresa. The first paper treats of the Veluvana, the bamboo grove which was the first meeting-place of Buddha and his disciples. Sitting there in imagination, and meditatively gazing upon the figure of the Buddha, the author ranges discursively from theme to theme, with results far from displeasing to the reader. The earlier portion of the book consists of fragments of 'Veluvana,' the work which Lord Redesdale intended to be the apex of his literary life, but unfortunately left unfinished. In 'Verba Composita,' one of the best of the essays, there are interesting allusions to the relations between Wagner and Nietzsche.

Rhys (Ernest), ed. THE OLD COUNTRY: a book of love and praise of England. *Dent* [1917]. 7½ by 4½ in. 320 pp. il., 3/6 n. 828

A well-chosen anthology of prose, verse, and music, including, besides some of the great names of the past, a considerable number of distinguished people of our own day. Among the latter are President Wilson, Messrs. Thomas Hardy, John Masefield, Rudyard Kipling, Austin Dobson, G. K. Chesterton, Hilaire Belloc, Arnold Bennett, Maurice Hewlett, David Lloyd George, and Augustine Birrell, Sir Hubert Parry, Sir Henry Newbolt, and Sir Rabin-dranath Tagore.

Savage (Olive M.). RHYTHM IN PROSE, ILLUSTRATED FROM AUTHORS OF THE NINETEENTH CENTURY. *Printed by J. Hewitt & Co., St. Benet Place, E.C.*, 1917. 8½ in. 54 pp. paper. 808

In this, the John Oliver Hobbes Memorial Essay, 1916 (University College, London), the author discusses the varieties of prose rhythm employed by Wordsworth, Coleridge, Shelley, Scott, De Quincey, Landor, Macaulay, Hazlitt, Ruskin, Kingsley, Matthew Arnold,

Pater, and other writers; gives examples of "plain," "standard," and "ornate" prose; and ministers to the convenience of readers of her thoughtful and useful paper by careful scansion of many of the passages quoted.

***Scarborough (Dorothy).** THE SUPERNATURAL IN ENGLISH FICTION. *New York and London, Putnams, 1917.* 9½ in. 337 pp. index, 823.09 10/6

Human and vegetable vampires; werewolves, lycanthropes, and Doppelgänger; visible and invisible spectres; ghosts of every shape and size; unearthly odours, shrieks, and touches; diabolic visitants; persons afflicted like the Wandering Jew or Der Fliegende Holländer; magical potions; and "Elementals": these are a few of the thrilling morsels dangled before the reader of this able, comprehensive, and not seldom amusing survey of the uncanny and creepy in English romance. The author traces the development of ghost tales from such productions as 'The Castle of Otranto' of Horace Walpole, Mrs. Radcliffe's 'The Mysteries of Udolpho,' Maturin's 'Melmoth,' and 'The Albigenes,' Clara Reeve's 'The Old English Baron,' Matthew Gregory Lewis's 'The Monk,' Mary Shelley's 'Frankenstein,' and Beckford's 'Vathek,' to the works of Hawthorne, Poe, Lytton, Dickens, R. L. Stevenson, and Bram Stoker (whose 'Dracula' is rightly singled out as "the most dreadful modern story of vampirism"). "The pinchbeck diabolism of Marie Corelli's sorrowful Satan" is referred to, and comments offered on the stories of Lord Dunsany and Messrs. H. G. Wells, Barry Pain, Theodore Dreiser, and Arthur Machen. A host of other writers' essays in the supernatural are discussed; and Miss Scarborough mentions that a bibliography which she has compiled comprises over 3,000 titles. A consideration of some of the work of Ludwig Tieck, Théophile Gautier, Guy de Maupassant, Erekmann-Chatrian, Anatole France, Ibsen, Antonio Fogazzaro, Gabriele d'Annunzio, Turgenev, and other writers who have influenced English romancists, is included. It is remarkable that there is no allusion to 'A Christmas Carol,' though less notable works by Dickens are mentioned; and there might have been a reference to Marryat's striking tale 'The Phantom Ship.'

***Scheffey (William H.).** BRIEUX AND CONTEMPORARY FRENCH SOCIETY. *New York and London, Putnams, 1917.* 8 in. 447 pp. index, 842.9 10/6

Brieux, though the foremost name in the title, does not occupy the largest space in this book, which is a general account of the treatment of social questions, politics, and science in French literature during the last half-century, with separate chapters on the *déclassés*, the relation between parents and children, marriage and the dowry, divorce, separation and the child, and adultery. Based on a careful examination of the many novels, plays, and other literature dealing with these subjects, and a painstaking analysis of the individual works, the book is a handy guide, well furnished with references. Mr. Scheffey does not put forward any pretensions to be a critic of letters; but he has a sound working estimate of the plays of Brieux, evidently regarding him as more of a sociological teacher than a dramatist; and the other writers noticed appear in their proper perspective.

A Second Diary of the Great Warr. From Jan'y. 1916, to June, 1917; by "SAML. PEPPYS, Jun.," sometime of *Magdalene College in Cambridge* and of HIS MAJESTY'S NAVY OFFICE, *Esquire, M.A.*; with *Effigies* by JOHN KETTELWELL, *Newly Engraven at large upon Copper. Lane, 1917.* 7½ in. 314 pp. il., 5/n. 827.9

This adroit parody will be welcomed by readers who recall 'A Diary of the Great Warr' published in 1916, and will amuse many who are unacquainted with that book. The use of Pepys's style to describe events of to-day is at times productive of very entertaining results, but there is a danger of monotony before the end of the book is reached. The illustrations are in some respects better than those in the previous work.

Skirnir, vol. 91, part 3. *Reykjavík (For the Íslenska Bókmenntafélag)* Matthías Þórðarson, 1917. 9 in. 143 pp. por. paper, 4 kr. yearly 839.6

This part of *Skirnir*, the journal of the Icelandic Literary Society, edited by Guðmundur Finnbogason, contains three short lyrics by Maurice Maeterlinck (translated by G. Guðmundsson); some verses by María Jóhannsdóttir; articles on courage (the editor), Paul and the Corinthians (Magnús Jónsson), Guðmundur Magnússon (by Þorsteinn Gíslason), with portrait, and family names in Iceland (Holger Wiehe); as well as other items, including a number of reviews, a statement of the accounts of the society, and lists of the officials and members.

Smith (Carrie). ESSAYS FOR EVERYBODY. *Stockwell [1917].* 7 in. 47 pp. boards, 1/n. 824.9

These productions are more suitably described in the preface as "short writings." "Essay" is too ambitious a word. The subjects include 'War-time Prices,' 'Christmas Decorations,' 'Financial Worry,' 'Recreations,' 'Vegetarianism,' 'Massage,' and 'Unsuitable Servants.'

Tagore (Sir Rabindranath). SACRIFICE; and other plays. *Macmillan, 1917.* 8 in. 256 pp., 5/n. 822.9

The plays are four. In 'Sanyasi' an ascetic first rejects a poor girl's love, then seeks her. She is dead, but lives in him. 'Malini,' the king's daughter, teacher of love and pity, is complained of by the Brahmins and the people, but her faith conquers theirs. The theme of 'Sacrifice' is the abolition of blood-offerings to the Goddess of War. 'The King and Queen' relates how the queen, whose husband King Vikram has neglected affairs of state for love of her, asks her brother, the King of Kashmir, to help her husband against his rebel subjects. The pride of Vikram is stung by this, and he makes successful war against Kashmir. Throughout the book there is a gentle Oriental atmosphere, and a detached attitude of the characters from their circumstances, an aloofness of spirit that seems tenuous and scarcely real, but has charm.

***Wilstack (Frank J.).** A DICTIONARY OF SIMILES. *Harapp, 1917.* 8½ in. 529 pp. index of authors, 10/6 n. 808

The preface to this dictionary is an exception to the rule that prefaces are "caviare to the general"—reader. It is quite interesting. The author not only relates how he came to devote himself to the task of compiling a dictionary of similes, but also gives an account of his system of working, and of the principles which have guided him in the choice of items for this collection of over 15,000 similes. The entries are alphabetically arranged under subject-headings, such as 'Amusements,' 'Fortune,' 'Helpless,' and 'Time,' and preceded by a comprehensive index of authors; they cover a vast range of subjects, and should be serviceable to writers, speakers, students, and many others.

822.33 SHAKESPEARE.

Moncur-Sime (A. H.). SHAKESPEARE: HIS MUSIC AND SONG (*The Music-Lover's Library*). *Kegan Paul [1917].* See 780.9 MUSIC in *Athenæum* for November. 822.33

POETRY.

Baring (Maurice). IN MEMORIAM AUBERON HERBERT, CAPTAIN LORD LUCAS, Royal Flying Corps, killed Nov. 3, 1916. *Oxford, Blackwell, 1917.* 9 in. 14 pp. paper. 821.9

Reprinted from *The New Statesman*, this poem is a dignified tribute to a dead hero. It has many lines of arresting beauty; and in one salient passage is described a dream in which the writer received an intimation that his friend was

Among the chosen few,
Among the very brave, the very true.

Barnes (Hon. Ronald Gorell). DAYS OF DESTINY: war poems at home and abroad. *Longmans, 1917.* 7 in. 46 pp. boards, 2/6 n. 821.9

These are smooth and accomplished pieces of the academic class, occasionally lifted to a higher poetic level by feeling, as in 'Contentment,' or by the stimulus of anapestic rhythms, as in 'How the South Staffordshires held the Trench'—in the metre of 'Fifteen Men on a Dead Man's Chest.'

Boulting (E. Frances). THOUGHTS AND DREAMS. *Kegan Paul, 1917.* 6 in. 31 pp. paper, 1/n. 821.9

A booklet of slight verse, dealing with 'Dreams,' 'An Assize at York,' 'Our Prisoners in Germany, 1917,' 'Love's Epiphany,' and other topics. The opening sonnet, the verses entitled 'Snow in Winter,' and the pretty couplets, 'Fairylend,' are perhaps the most pleasing and noticeable.

"The Call of the Spirit": written and dedicated to the women of England during the week following the Titanic disaster, April 14th, 1912; by One of Them. *Stockwell [1917].* 7½ in. 32 pp. paper, 6d. n. 821.9

On the cover, though not on the title-page, the words "two poems" appear beneath the title. Our copy contains only one poem, but this is duplicated.

Cammell (Charles Richard). LYRICAL POEMS. *Geneva, Kundig, 1917.* 9 in. 57 pp., 2/6 n. 821.9

The author states in the preface that the book contains the best of his "purely lyrical poems" which have at any time appeared in print, together with pieces of later composition. The contents are classed under love-songs, sonnets, and miscellaneous poems; but the verses dealing with love are not restricted to the first division. Some of the carefully finished pieces among the miscellaneous poems—such as the 'Forest Bridal Song,' the 'Epithalamion: the Scented Chamber,' and the 'Fragment from "The Arabian Nights"'—treat of the same theme, with a considerable amount of glowing imagery. 'Pantheism' is an attractive little piece in another style.

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A Child of Nature; and other verse; by Austral. *Stockwell* [1917]. 7½ in. 45 pp., 1/6 n. 821.9

These well-intentioned efforts, which do not rise above respectable mediocrity, treat of such themes as music, the ocean, a sprig of wattle, the departure of summer, and the author's wanderings.

Church (Richard). *THE FLOOD OF LIFE*; and other poems. *Fifield*, 1917. 8 in. 63 pp. paper, 1/ n. 821.9

Many arresting lines are discoverable in these verses, especially in the pieces comprised in the song-cycle giving the name to the collection. 'A Good-night' is an excellent piece; and there is freshness in the theme and treatment of the sequence of twenty 'Shakespearean sonnets' entitled 'The Pond.'

Coates (Florence Earle). *PRO PATRIA*. *Philadelphia*, 1917. 8 in. 16 pp. paper. 811.5

Seven stirring pieces, with the titles 'Better to Die,' 'America,' 'The American People to the Allies,' 'Under the Flag, February 5, 1917,' 'America Speaks,' 'The Union of the Flags,' and 'Live thy Life.'

Cripps (Arthur Shearly). *LAKE AND WAR: African land and water verses*. *Oxford, Blackwell*, 1917. 7 in. 132 pp. boards, 2/6 n. 821.9

The "lake" is Victoria Nyanza; the "war" is the conflict with Germany over her colonies in tropical Africa. For a while the author was a naval and military chaplain; and these verses reflect the profound impressions made by much that he saw. The exquisite beauty of the inland waters, the gorgeous scenery of the sunny land, the hard fate of the toiling, down-crushed, dark-hued peoples, and divers incidents of war and peace, are brought before the reader. 'The Lost Night,' 'Exile in August,' 'On Leave,' 'The Dirge of Dead Porters,' and 'Change of Trumps' are noteworthy.

Dobell (Mrs. C. Oliver). *SON OF MINE*. *Daniel* [1917]. 7 in. 30 pp. paper, 6d. n. 821.9

These slight, well-meaning verses are dedicated to "all pacifist mothers," and treat of the love of a mother for her son, who suffers imprisonment, and eventually dies, as a result of his conscientious objection to military service.

Elliot (T. S.). *PRUFROCK*; and other observations. '*The Egoist*,' *Oakley House, Bloomsbury Street*, 1917. 7 in. 40 pp. paper, 1/ n. 821.9

Certain of the pieces in this collection have already appeared in print. The verses possess a quality which, for want of a more apt name, we may call Beardsleyesque.

Ensor (R. C. K.). *ODES*; and other poems. *Sidgwick & Jackson*, 1917. 7 in. 101 pp., 2/ n. 821.9

Many of these poems originally appeared in *The Nation*, and one was published in *The Albany Review*. Much distinction and originality of thought can be predicated of a considerable number of these verses. Beautiful is the 'Ode in April'; the 'Storm over Carnedd Dufydd' is a good piece of descriptive writing; and the 'Epithalamium for a Modern Wedding' and some of the sonnets compel attention.

Frankau (Gilbert). *THE CITY OF FEAR*; and other poems. *Chatto & Windus*, 1917. 8½ in. 48 pp., 3/6 n. 821.9

The piece which gives the title to this volume describes the forlornness of Ypres. Apart from 'The Guns,' here reprinted for the fourth time, it is the most remarkable item in the book. It brings vividly before the mental vision the desecrated and desolated city of the Flanders plain. There is power, too, in the second poem, 'How Rifleman Brown came to Valhalla.' As war poetry Mr. Frankau's verse ranks high.

Goodchild (Roland). *THISTLEDOWN*: occasional verses. *Stockwell* [1917]. 7½ in. 48 pp., 2/ n. 821.9

The triolet, villanelle, rondeau, and the like evidently appeal to Mr. Goodchild. In some of these forms of verse, especially the villanelle, he is not unsuccessful; and several pieces are distinctly attractive from the lightness of the author's touch.

***Graves (Arthur Perceval).** *A CELTIC PSALTERY*: being mainly renderings in English verse from Irish and Welsh poetry. *S.P.C.K.*, 1917. 8 in. 193 pp., 6/ n. 821.9

Mr. Graves is a fluent versifier, and his rhymed versions run trippingly, though it is probably impossible to convey in translation the subtle magic of Celtic poetry. His renderings are most satisfactory when the originals are of a gnomic character, such as the Irish Triads, charms, and invocations, the Tercets after Llywarch Hen, and a good many other pieces from mediæval times. His originals range from the sixth century to certain Welsh and (Scottish) Gaelic poets of the nineteenth century. Many of the pieces are entirely

his own; and it might have been made clearer in all cases to what extent he has translated and to what extent taken native poems as a basis. The popular 'Father O'Flynn' heads the section called 'Good and Faithful Servants,' which is all original.

Haselden (Percy). *IN THE WAKE OF THE SWORD (The Little Books of Georgian Verse)*. *Erskine Macdonald*, 1917. 7 in. 48 pp. paper, 1/ n. 821.9

An element of freshness is apparent in the author's treatment of some aspects of what is becoming a well-worn theme—the War. 'Cavalry in the French Vineyards (Autumn, 1914),' 'Searchlights on the Mersey,' and 'The New Pilate' are good examples of Mr. Haselden's style. 'Merseyside' also is a pleasing piece.

Herschel-Clarke (May). *BEHIND THE FIRING LINE*; and other poems of the War (*Malory Booklets*). *Erskine Macdonald*, 1917. 7 in. 16 pp. paper, 6d. n. 821.9

Two of these pieces originally appeared in *Everyman*. Others were published in *T.P.'s Weekly* (now incorporated with *To-day*), *The Kentish Independent*, and *The Woolwich Gazette*. The intention of the writer is good, but the verses are only ordinary in character.

Langdon-Davies (John). *THE DREAM SPLENDID*. "Printed and published by the Pelican Press at 2 Gough Square, Fleet Street, London, E.C.4, in the fourth year of the Great War, but the MCMXVII of our Salvation." 8 in. 31 pp. paper, 1/ 821.9

This collection of short pieces of verse, half a dozen sonnets, and two prose sketches holds the reader's attention primarily by reason of the careful phrasing and good diction of the writer, but many of the thoughts have a charm of their own.

Lewis (Agnes Smith). *MARGARET ATHELING*; and other poems. *Williams & Norgate*, 1917. 7½ in. 398 pp. introd. appendix, 5/ n. 821.9

The verses in this substantial volume are the fruit of a great part of the author's life, and "except in an ephemeral form" they have not been published before. By far the longest is the title-poem. Other pieces of considerable length are 'The Daughter of Tutmosis' and 'A Legend of Madagascar.' Some of the pieces will doubtless give pleasure to her readers, but we miss any note of distinction. The introduction and the appendix relate to problems associated with the subject-matter of 'The Daughter of Tutmosis.'

Looker (Samuel Joseph). *THORNS AND SWEET BRIAR*: lyrics of love and nature, with satires. *The Author*, 18 Allen Road, Stoke Newington, N.16. 7 in. 60 pp. introd. paper, 2/ n. 821.9

This book shows a love for the song of birds, the glint of sunshine on green hillsides, and the beauties of flowers and summer skies. Pieces such as 'Thoughts of Oakamoor,' 'Reverie,' 'The Pageant of Earth,' and 'Jewels' testify that Mr. Looker can write fluent and pleasing verse with considerable promise for the future.

Macartney (Frederick T.). *COMMERCIIUM*. *Melbourne, S. J. Endacott*. 7½ in. 15 pp. paper, 1/ 821.9

Descriptive verses with such titles as 'The Principal,' 'The Office Boy,' 'Typiste,' 'The Adding Machine,' and 'Traveller.'

Mackenzie (Ian). *THE DARKENED WAYS*. *Chapman & Hall*, 1917. 7½ in. 29 pp. paper, 1/6 n. 821.9

These verses are of unequal merit, but originality of treatment is to be found in some of them. 'Peace,' 'God and the Virgin,' and 'Royal Military College, Sandhurst,' are perhaps the most striking, though the opening of the last-named is in too abrupt contrast with the lines which follow.

Maitland (Francis). *POEMS (The Vigo Cabinet Series)*. *Elkin Mathews*, 1917. 6½ in. 56 pp. paper, 1/ n. 821.9

Scholarly, and technically satisfying, the pieces in this little book include some noteworthy sonnets, two of which, 'Sunset' and 'The Watching Dead,' are singularly pleasing; and several other pieces—e.g., 'Diana,' 'The Return,' and the title-poem—possess a distinction of style which marks them out from the well-worn tracks of verse production.

Mercier (Charles). *THE KING'S FISHING*, done into Verse; with notes critical and explanatory. *The Mental Culture Enterprise*, 329 High Holborn, W.C.1, 1917. 7½ in. 51 pp. 821.9

This is a piece of excellent fooling. Mr. H. R. Allport, the secretary of the Casual Club, of which Dr. Mercier is a member, read before the club an account, purporting to be translated from a French newspaper, of a day's salmon fishing by King George V. Upon this promising foundation Dr. Mercier has erected a superstructure of verse in imitation of Scott, Shenstone, and Samuel Johnson. The critical and expository notes are as witty as the parodies, and the prologue also is entertaining.

Meyerstein (E. H. W.) and Blair (Wilfrid). BLACK AND WHITE MAGIC; by E. H. W. M. and Wilfrid Blair. *Oxford, Blackwell, 1917.* 8 in. 100 pp. boards. 821.9

This volume, dedicated to "our swete enemy, the publisher," contains some notable verse. 'Witchery,' the first section, is the work of E. H. W. M.; the second part, 'Faëry,' is due to Mr. Wilfrid Blair. E. H. W. M.'s verse deals much with witches, broomsticks, mandrakes, gnomes, screech-owls, popinjays, and gibbets. Many of Mr. Wilfrid Blair's somewhat lighter pieces have appeared in *Punch* and elsewhere.

Mother Eve; and other poems; by A.S.O.T.P. (A Sister of the People). *Stockwell [1917].* 7½ in. 35 pp. front., 1/6 n. 821.9

Four pieces "by the late Hetty Pearson" are included in this slim volume of good-hearted, innocent verse, much of it religious in tone.

Nearing (Guy). THE FAE AWAY. *New York and London, Putnams, 1917.* 7½ in. 59 pp., 3/6 811.5

There is an under-current of detachment and disillusionment in Mr. Nearing's verses. For the most part, they express the outlook of an observer rather than that of a sentimentalist. Several of the pieces—among them 'The Warder,' 'The Isle,' and 'The Vault of Years'—are good.

Pakenham-Walsh (William Sandford). CHANTS IN WAR. *Elliot Stock, 1917.* 7½ in. 98 pp. paper, 1/6 n. 821.9

Prefaced by the Archbishop of Armagh, and written by the son of the late Bishop of Ossory, this book comprises nearly fifty pieces, several being of more than average merit. Worthy of special mention are 'Consolation,' 'Behind the Veil,' 'Commemoration,' and 'Gone West.'

Percival (Frank A.). SELECTED POEMS. *Stockwell [1917].* 7½ in. 31 pp. por. paper, 1/n. 821.9

Sincerity and religious feeling characterize these placid, unambitious verses, the writer of which strikes no new note.

Pim (Herbert Moore). SELECTED POEMS (*Poetry Booklets, Number One*). *Dublin, the Candle Press, 1917.* 9 in. 23 pp. paper, 1/ 821.9

Twelve of the sixteen pieces in this thin book—"a selection from the accumulation of twenty-five years"—are sonnets. Three of these, 'A Sonnet,' 'Amorosa Mia,' and 'Italy,' are devoted to love. 'To Desmond Fitzgerald' is the superscription of another sonnet; and much of the spirit of Irish nationalism is conveyed in Mr. Pim's well-turned lines.

Phillips (Stephen). CHRIST IN HADES; illustrated by Stella Langdale; with an introduction by C. Lewis Hind. *Lane, 1917.* 9 in. 97 pp. 14 il., 3/6 n. 821.9

The special features of this reprint of Stephen Phillips's would-be Miltonic fantasy are Miss Langdale's very appropriate drawings and Mr. Hind's essay. Mr. Hind was editor of *The Academy* when (in January, 1898) that journal "crowned" Phillips's recent volume of 'Poems,' comprising 'Christ in Hades,' as one of "two books of signal merit published in 1897," awarding it the first prize of one hundred guineas. His introduction is a very complacent account of the literary personages of "the nineties," which, in his opinion, was one of the most stirring periods in the recent history of English letters.

Prys-Jones (A. G.), ed. WELSH POETS: a representative English selection from contemporary writers. *Erskine Macdonald [1917].* 8 in. 94 pp., 2/6 n. 821.9

This claims to be an anthology of poets who are "Celtic in creed and inspiration," though they write in English; but few of the pieces justify the phrase we have quoted from the preface. Messrs. W. H. Davies, Ernest Rhys, and Alfred Williams are the best known of the twenty represented.

Rawlence (Guy). COVENT GARDEN; and others. *Fisher Unwin [1917].* 7½ in. 40 pp. paper, 1/6 n. 821.9

There are graphic touches in Mr. Rawlence's verses, especially in the opening piece, 'Covent Garden,' and the shorter composition entitled 'Books.' Powers of observation and description are shown in two other items, 'Easter' and 'The Downs,' the former being one of five Sicilian sketches comprised in the concluding section of the book.

Reedy (W. Curran). BLUE SEA BALLADS AND CHANTIES. *Erskine Macdonald [1917].* 7 in. 62 pp. boards, 2/6 n. 821.9

'The Cruise of the Goeben' is a fair essay in the ballad style, and several others are meritorious. But the author, though he signs himself "Ordinary Seaman, R.N.," is too regular, smooth, and literary to give us that rough, salt-water thing, with its rhythms of a hornpipe, called the chantey.

Rhymes of the R.N.D. *Methuen [1917].* 6½ in. 52 pp. paper, 1/3 n. 821.9

Animated, satirical, and sometimes amusing war-verses, under such titles as 'The Song of the Engineers,' 'The Man who pokes the Needle in the Skin,' 'What's the Navy Doing?' 'The Man who keeps your Feet from getting Cold,' and 'Rum.'

Roberts (Cecil). TWENTY-SIX POEMS. *Grant Richards, 1917.* 7½ in. 92 pp., 3/6 n. 821.9

That Mr. Roberts has inspiration, and that he writes verse possessing subtle attributes which raise it into true art, is evident to the reader of the pieces collected in this volume. In the section headed 'Of Ships and Sailors' we note particularly the 'Ballad of Admiral Blake,' 'Lusitania,' and 'Absence.' In the other sections the lines to Flecker, 'Habberley Valley Revisited,' and 'A Boy's Laughter' are among the more arresting pieces.

Ronald (Frederick). SONGS OF DEFIANCE; and other poems (*The Malory Booklets*). *Erskine Macdonald, 1917.* 7 in. 38 pp. paper, 1/n. 821.9

'Songs of a Sense of Human Futility' would have been a suitable title for this book. The strain of gloom and hopeless questioning is not likely at first to attract the reader; but the verses embody noteworthy matter, and there is real power in some of the pieces, especially 'The Madman,' 'Death,' and the 'Epitaph on a Suicide.'

Sackville-West (Victoria), Mrs. Harold Nicolson. POEMS OF EAST AND WEST. *Lane, 1917.* 9½ in. 47 pp. front. boards, 3/6 821.9

These rhymes are elegantly worded and smoothly turned, and the long, irregular piece 'The Dancing Elf' displays considerable mastery of rhythm. The poems of the East refer to Constantinople; several of these and most of the others are concerned with the ordinary sentiments of home, youth, and the attraction of rural and of foreign surroundings.

Scott (Temple). RECRUITING SONGS. *New York, H. S. Nichols, 1917.* 6½ in. 31 pp. paper. 821.9

A booklet of rousing martial lyrics, strongly imbued with the spirit of patriotism. Among them are 'Wake up, wake up, America!' 'The Call of the Sea,' and 'Fight as your Grandsires Fought.'

Squire (John Collins). THE LILY OF MALUD; and other poems. *Secker [1917].* 9 in. 31 pp. paper, 1/n. 821.9

Mr. Squire is in a serious and melodious mood after his recent excursions in parody. The title-piece is a dreamy rhapsody in a long, irregularly accented line with internal rhymes, handled with considerable mastery of rhythm and counterpoint. Of the other pieces, 'To a Bull-dog' is a memory of a friend killed at the front, 'The March' is a vision of a hundred thousand of the dead, and there is lyrical beauty in the 'Arab Song.'

Stead (William Force). HOLY INNOCENTS; and other poems. *Chiswick Press, 1917.* 7½ in. 20 pp. paper, 2/n. 821.9

A slender book of pleasing, carefully finished verse, in which the author sings of martyred babes, praying for the dead, the months and seasons, and Arcady.

Stephen (Alexander). RHYMES AND RECORDS; with an introduction by E. Hamilton Moore. *Headley Bros. [1917].* 8 in. 54 pp. paper, 1/n. 821.9

We are told by the writer of the introduction that the author had a hard and chequered life, and died in poverty. But to the end Mr. Stephen did not lose courage; to repine was foreign to his nature; and certain noticeable features of his work—sincerity and quiet resignation, with a strain of gentle pathos—seem to denote the character of the man. The verses in Scots dialect are among the most pleasing pieces, but there are many other noticeable items; e.g., 'She Comes!' 'The Quest,' and 'The Ballade of the Burnside.'

Taylor (Edward Howard). "FOR ENGLAND—MOTHER!" *Long, 1917.* 6½ in. 54 pp. paper, 1/n. 821.9

Slight sketches, of the nature of *vers libre*, by the Vicar of Sustead, Norwich.

Thomas (Edward), pseud. "Edward Eastaway." POEMS. *Selwyn & Blount, 1917.* 7½ in. 63 pp. por., 3/6 n. 821.9

A collection of short pieces, attractive from the variety of topics upon which the author touches, and by reason of the numerous styles and metres essayed in productions so happily differing from each other as 'Will You Come?' 'The Green Roads,' 'Lob,' 'The Clouds that are so Light,' 'Tears,' 'The Manor Farm,' and 'The Mill-pond.'

Thompson (Joan). WAIFS (*The Vigo Cabinet Series*). *Elkin Mathews, 1917.* 6½ in. 48 pp., 1/n. 821.9

In such pieces as 'Destiny,' 'The Cleansing Tide,' and 'Time Was,' the author displays some poetic artistry; and there are skilfully turned lines in several of the others, such as 'Outcast' and 'Of a Starling.'

Vincent (George). *THE DYING MONARCH'S DREAM.* Taunton, Vincent, 1917. 7½ in. 12 pp., 6d. 821.9

These verses are described on the title-page as "specially suitable for recitation."

Weaving (Willoughby). *THE BUBBLE; and other poems.* Oxford, Blackwell, 1917. 7½ in. 158 pp., 4/6 n. 821.9

Purity of diction, well-chiselled lines, and other marks of distinction are noticeable in these carefully finished verses from the pen of the author of 'The Star Fields.' A few of them, such as 'Bugle Call' and 'The Passing of the Young Men,' treat, directly or indirectly, of the War. One of the most original and telling of the others is 'Eucharist'; but Mr. Weaving sings of a diversity of themes. 'The Witch of Endor,' 'Apple-Bloom,' 'The Niche' (a poem of some length), 'Woodcraft,' 'The Schooner,' and 'Epipsychidion' are all deserving of attention.

Webb (Henry L.). *THE EVERLASTING QUEST.* Macmillan, 1917. 8 in. 124 pp., 4/6 n. 821.9

The journeys and mighty deeds of King Gilgamesh, of the Chaldean 'Epic of the Twelve Tables,' who ever seeks fresh adventures, but never attains perfect gratification of his wishes, form the theme of this long poem. Its prominent characteristics include power of description, striking similes, and imaginative originality.

Wilson (Lady) [Anne Glenny Wilson]. *A BOOK OF VERSES.* Elliot Stock, 1917. 7½ in. 100 pp. 821.9

Some of these verses were published about ten years ago under the title 'Themes and Variations,' but a few are "new to print." The preface is dated from Rangitikei, New Zealand. Certain of the pieces are pleasing, though not remarkable.

Yelland (Mary). *IN THE LAND OF THE LIVING; and other poems.* Robert Scott, 1917. 6½ in. 28 pp. paper, 1/ n. 821.9

Canon Scott Holland has contributed an appreciative foreword to this booklet, the pieces in which are concerned with the mystery of life, the imperishableness of love, and peacefulness and faith. The author handles these themes reverently and effectively, and some of her pieces contain passages of beauty.

Young (Francis Brett). *FIVE DEGREES SOUTH.* Secker [1917]. 7½ in. 47 pp. paper, 1/ 821.9

These verses were written on active service in German East Africa, and are described in the author's note as a lyrical commentary on the events recorded in his recent book, 'Marching on Tanga.' Two of the pieces were originally printed in *The New Statesman*. The sonnet giving its title to the book, 'The Rain-Bird,' and the two longer pieces, 'Testament' and 'On a Subaltern killed in Action,' may be cited as examples of the author's appealing and distinctive style.

FICTION.

Barclay (Florence L.) [Mrs. Charles Wright Barclay]. *THE WHITE LADIES OF WORCESTER: a romance of the twelfth century.* Putnams, 1917. 7½ in. 384 pp. front., 5/ n.

In this tale of a nunnery with a long subterranean passage leading into a cathedral crypt, a Crusader who loves the prioress, and a bishop who obtains from the Pope a dispensation releasing the lady from her vows that she may marry the knight, the most convincing character is a nonagenarian lay-sister, an "ancient babe," whose faithfulness and shrewdness are exemplary. It was an ambitious undertaking to attempt to write a story of the twelfth century, and the book, which is overloaded with sentiment, does not carry conviction.

Berkeley (Reginald) and Dixon (James). *THE OILSKIN PACKET: a tale of the Southern Seas; with illustrations by Arch. Webb.* Duckworth [1917]. 7½ in. 337 pp. 5 il. (including coloured front.), 6/ n.

An oilskin packet found at sea tells of an uncharted island where treasure is hidden. The authors describe in stirring fashion the many adventures and plottings arising from the attempts to recover the treasure.

Bindloss (Harold). *SADIE'S CONQUEST.* Ward & Lock, 1917. 7½ in. 303 pp. front., 5/ n.

A tale of life on the Saskatchewan prairie, and a virile character-study of two friends, one of whom is a railroad-builder, the other a farmer. The pictures of the hotel-keeper's sensible daughter, who marries the less stable of the men, and of her husband, who eventually "makes good," are particularly successful. The story is animated.

Brady (Cyrus Townsend). *THE ISLAND OF THE STARS: being a true account of certain strange and wonderful adventures of Master John Hampden, seaman, and teller of the tale, and Mistress Lucy Wilberforce, gentlewoman, in the great South Seas.* Jarrolds [1917]. 8 in. 303 pp., 6/ 813.5

Another treasure-island story in the approved fashion—ancestral document handed down from 1595, old buccaneer's cache, mutinous crew, and escape of the treasure-seekers, with final success—but it lacks the character-drawing that made its prototype a classic. Mr. Brady has tried, further, to combine the interest of adventure with that of a love-story, by making the partners in the enterprise a young man and a young woman.

Bruce (Henry). *THE WONDER MIST: a sea story.* Long [1917]. 7½ in. 320 pp., 6/

As much a tale of India as of the sea, this rather exciting novel relates in great measure to the experiences of an Anglo-Indian official's daughter, who is married to a cruel and crafty Indian raja. How at length release comes to her, and to another girl similarly placed, is well described by the author.

Burke (Thomas). *TWINKLETOES: a tale of Chinatown.* Grant Richards, 1917. 8 in. 214 pp., 5/ n.

Mr. Burke can paint the surface features and atmosphere, and reproduce the slang and oaths, of Shantung Place, Poplar; but his realism stops at that point. For the rest, he is a poet writing melodrama. He manages to reveal something of the beauty and charm which, in his eyes, the highways and tunnels of the East End, especially at night, possess in fuller measure than the fields and lanes preferred by the ordinary person. But he fails to convince us that such beings as the self-immolating Chuck and the peerless Monica Minasi or Twinkletoes, who lives unspotted in a world of bestiality and crime, and then impulsively surrenders to the worst in it when she finds her father has committed forgery for her sake, ever had any real existence.

Burton (C.). *A MIRACULOUS ESCAPE; and four other stories.* Stockwell [1917]. 7 in. 47 pp. boards, 1/ n.

Five very short tales: 'The Fairy Stepmother,' 'Vera's Hero,' 'The Mystery of Elmswood,' 'The Mystery of Wickham Hill,' and the title-story.

***Churchill (Winston).** *THE DWELLING-PLACE OF LIGHT.* Macmillan, 1917. 7½ in. 413 pp., 6/ n. 813.5

The scene is laid among the cosmopolitan industrialism of America; and though we did not close the book satisfied that we had learnt how and where the mind might be sure of being environed by wisdom, we felt that some of the ways and means of approach had been indicated. Among other wrong roads Mr. Winston Churchill indicates is that of following in the wake of "the Industrial Workers of the World," though he hardly demonstrates the extent of what to us appears the wrongheadedness of that body.

Clarke (Isabel C.). *YOUNG CYMBELINE.* Hutchinson, 1917. 7½ in. 336 pp., 6/

A novel dealing with a long-standing feud between two families, differing in religion, politics, and views regarding war. The hero, who comes of the pacifist family, a race of staunch Protestants, falls in love with a daughter of the rival house, the members of which are Roman Catholics; and the boy's prowess in the War eventually leads to a reconciliation between the families. The author's sympathies appear to be strongly Roman Catholic. The story throughout is readable, and includes a good account of the destruction of a Zeppelin.

Cresswell (H. B.). *THOMAS.* Nisbet [1917]. 7½ in. 320 pp., 5/ n.

The hero of this mildly humorous story, a junior official in a Government office, narrates how he passes a summer holiday in motoring to, and staying at, the country-houses of his wealthy acquaintances and friends. Among the more amusing passages are the account of a visit to a "doggy" lady, one of whose numerous canine pets is unfortunately killed by the hero's car; an angling yarn; and the description of the supposed rescue from drowning of a seaside comedian.

Dell (Ethel M.). *THE SAFETY-CURTAIN; and other stories.* Fisher Unwin [1917]. 7½ in. 336 pp., 6/

The title-story is the longest of the five composing this volume. The opening tells how an Indian officer home on leave rescues a dancer when a fire occurs on the stage and the safety-curtain descends. She goes to India with him, and finds his love a shield and protection against many trials and temptations. The other stories are somewhat similar in their motives, but all repay perusal. The shortest of them, 'Those who Wait,' has been previously published.

Doyle (Sir Arthur Conan). HIS LAST BOW: some reminiscences of Sherlock Holmes. *Murray*, 1917. 8 in. 312 pp., 5/ n.

Sherlock Holmes is stated to be living in a small farm among the Downs near Eastbourne, studying agriculture and philosophy: the approach of the War led him, however, to devote his abilities to the service of the Government, with some results chronicled here. But one of the cleverest stories, 'The Adventure of the Bruce-Partington Plans,' though concerned with a new submarine, goes back to 1895; and it is not till the last, the title-story, that we are brought to August, 1914, and the discomfiture of an accomplished spy. Every story is told with the author's admirable mastery of the narrative art; but it cannot be said that all the riddles worked out by the great detective are, intellectually, worthy of his immense reputation. One of the most sensational and most baffling, 'The Devil's Foot,' makes too heavy a draft on our credulity in the supposition that such a hard-headed person as Dr. Leon Sterndale would casually give away the secret of the fatal African drug. Granted the initial improbability, however, this story shows Sherlock Holmes really at his best.

Dynes (Edgar William). THE PRODIGAL OF THE HILLS. *Hutchinson*, 1917. 8 in. 316 pp., 6/ n.

A tale of a mining camp beyond the Rockies, in which the numerous characters work out their destinies in an atmosphere of gambling, drink, gold fever, and sudden death.

***Evans (Howell).** A GIRL ALONE. *Grant Richards*, 1917. 7½ in. 364 pp., 5/ n.

In this story the reader is introduced to people who live and speak. The reader feels that he becomes personally acquainted with the moneyless girl who arrives in London from Australia, friendless, inexperienced, and untrained for any useful work; with the curd, but sterling woman who, very poor herself, shelters the girl; with the warm-hearted, vulgar little music-hall mimic, the dear old superannuated theatrical dresser, and the nearly starving box-maker and her deaf-and-dumb child; with the "unfortunate," whose undeserved and hideous end forms a tragic incident in the book; with the titled actor—a good soul; and, last but not least, with the sharper, who is by no means all bad, and eventually becomes a decent member of society. There are episodes in the home of the sweated box-maker, the "shady" teashop, the poverty-stricken hotel, and the women's common lodging-house; but there is wholesome humour, too, in the story.

Everest (Kate). STOLEN BRAINS. *John Richmond* [1917]. 7½ in. 334 pp., 6/

A celebrated surgeon, who is called on to attend a brilliant boy who has been injured in a motor accident, transfers a portion of the boy's brain to his own son, who is somewhat of a dullard and has been injured in the same accident. The effects of this upon the two boys and upon the surgeon's own career are cleverly described.

Fleming (Noel). A GLORY OF ARMOUR. *Constable*, 1917. 7½ in. 310 pp. front., 5/ n.

A study of the characters, and, for the most part, not very eventful lives, of some of the inhabitants of a country village not far from the sea-coast. The village is noted for its tapestry works and for a house known as the Old Mill, from the ancient water-mill to which it is annexed.

Hinckley (Julian). "E": THE COMPLETE AND SOMEWHAT MAD HISTORY OF THE FAMILY OF MONTAGUE VINCENT, ESQ., GENT. *Long* [1917]. 7½ in. 387 pp., 6/ 813.5

A first novel of promise. The writer's inexperience lends the book a slightly old-fashioned air which has a curious effect in conjunction with his subject—the modern millionaires of America. True, his novel opens in the late seventies, but the atmosphere of those times persists even in his heroine's adventures in New York twenty years later.

Holland (Leslie). A GIRL'S WAY. *Stockwell* [1917]. 7½ in. 52 pp., 1/6 n.

A pleasant little story dealing with the power of love.

Hornabrook (Beta). STARS IN A MISTY SKY: seven stories. *Stockwell* [1917]. 7 in. 48 pp. paper, 1/ n.

Seven very short, innocuous tales, with such titles as 'The Soul of France,' 'The Despised R.A.M.C.,' 'Love's Power,' and 'Her Awakening.'

Ibsen (Henrik). GHOSTS; adapted from Hendrik Ibsen's famous play by Draycot M. Dell. *Jarrols* [1917]. 7½ in. 198 pp., 1/3 n.

If (and it is a big "if") there was any need to adapt Ibsen's play in the form of a novel, then Mr. Dell is to be commended for the rendering he has provided

***Jenkins (Herbert).** THE NIGHT CLUB. *Jenkins* [1917]. 7½ in. 320 pp., 5/ n.

Those who buy this book because of its title will be disappointed, but those who, knowing the author and publisher, buy it in spite of its title will have some hours of hearty enjoyment and refreshment. Bindle is the central figure, though he does not give his name to the book, and his genial shrewdness and candour win our appreciation as they did that of the very varied membership of the club.

Kelly (Robert J.). THE JUDGE'S RULING. *Mills & Boon* [1917]. 7½ in. 328 pp., 6/

Readers who enjoy rather serious entertainment will not be disappointed in this novel, though we think the entanglements in the skeins of the lives portrayed are somewhat unnaturally involved. The author's discernment of character and temperament is set out with real wit, and we are glad to commend his work.

Kelston (Beatrice). ALL THE JONESES. *Long* [1917]. 7½ in. 320 pp., 6/

A clever story, dealing with the conflict over an intestate millionaire's fortune. The characters are well drawn, especially that of the wily archdeacon; and the book is brightly as well as amusingly written.

King (Basil). THE HIGH HEART. *Chapman & Hall*, 1917. 7½ in. 287 pp., 6/ n.

The heroine tells her story in the first person, and, as a Canadian living in the household of an American millionaire, defends vigorously the Canadian point of view, whereas the millionaire's family had allowed themselves to be entirely dominated by him and his ideas of the importance of mere wealth. The book has the interest of setting forth the different ways in which Canadians and Americans viewed the earlier stages of the great European conflict.

Leighton (Marie Connor). EVERY MAN HAS HIS PRICE. *Ward & Lock*, 1917. 7½ in. 304 pp. front., 5/ n.

A tale of murder and impersonation, with a long-lost heir, a lovely lady, a saintly curate, and numerous other characters. The puzzle is, "find the murderer," and though the reader early makes up his mind as to the criminal, the author has many things to reveal in the last chapter.

Le Queux (William). THE SCANDAL-MONGER. *Ward & Lock*, 1917. 7½ in. 294 pp. front., 5/

A collection of tales mostly dealing with cases of blackmail in high society, which are investigated and successfully hushed up by the "Scandal-monger," who in this case is not a spreader, but a suppressor, of scandal.

Lewis (Helen Prothero), Mrs. James J. G. Pugh. THE PEEPSHOW: giving glimpses into aristocratic interiors. *Hutchinson*, 1917. 7½ in. 335 pp., 6/

The publishers state that "this is an amusing novel—smart, uncommon, and brightly written," and they are justified in their praise. The author possesses a light touch, and there are many shrewd hits in her heroine's comments on her aristocratic relations. The American wife of the English nobleman is the good genius of the piece.

McCutcheon (George Barr). THE LIGHT THAT LIES; with illustrations by F. Graham Cootes. *Jenkins* [1917]. 7½ in. 189 pp. il., 1/3 n. Cheap edition.

Mackinnon (Alan). LOVE BY HALVES (*The First Novel Library*). *Fisher Unwin* [1917]. 7½ in. 320 pp., 6/

This is a first novel of decided promise, treating, with deft touches and some humour, of a "revolted daughter" having unconventional notions and an independent spirit. She studies singing in Munich, becomes a prima donna, has a temporary liaison with a Bavarian prince, and afterwards marries a steadygoing Englishman. Unfortunately, the heroine's passions are strong, and a love-affair with a Tunisian leads to trouble. There is no reference to the War. "Irridenta" (p. 120) should be *Irredenta*.

***O'Kelly (Seumas).** WAYSIDERS: stories of Connacht. *Dublin, Talbot Press (Unwin)*, 1917. 7½ in. 203 pp., 2/6 n.

Though the author leads off with a piece of comedy, the outwitting of Festus Clasby, the Whiteley or Selfridge of a Connaught village, the general tone of his stories is sombre and pathetic. He brings home to the reader, with poignant force, the tragedies of the humble in those desolate wilds, even the tragedies of dumb beasts suffering from the callousness and heedlessness of man. Simple as they are, the tales have unquestionable power, and the art with which his painting of external aspects deepens the sense of suffering, of loneliness, of mystery, reminds us that Mr. O'Kelly is a poet and dramatist of proved imaginative gifts.

Rawson (Maud Stepney), née Fife. *THE MAGIC GATE.* Hutchinson, 1917. 8 in. 389 pp., 6/

Mrs. Stepney Rawson has brought together, in comic circumstances, a motley array of male and female characters in a Sussex village, the central figure being a self-reliant young woman who would be interesting if she were not driven along all the time, so to speak, on the top gear. The story is told almost wholly in dialogue, not real but entirely literary dialogue.

Reade (Charles). *PEG WOFFINGTON*; being the story on which the famous play 'Masks and Faces' was founded (*Jarrols*) 1s. net (*Popular Novels*). Jarrols [1917]. 7 in. 248 pp., 1/3 n.

Described on the title-page as "the ideal picture-play edition."

***Richardson (Dorothy M.).** *HONEYCOMB.* Duckworth, 1917. 7½ in. 259 pp., 5/ n.

'Honeycomb' was preceded by 'Pointed Roofs' and 'Backwater,' and the quaternion will be completed by 'The Tunnel.' Since the story is apparently meant to be of small import, if there is a story in the ordinary sense of the term, it matters little where the reader starts the series. This novelist aims at a sincere criticism of life, and to attain perfect sincerity and a complete expression of herself she sacrifices many accepted canons. Perhaps the printer is responsible for some of the full stops jerked into the middle of sentences, and other aberrations from syntax and lucidity which require the reader's forbearance.

Roy (Ian). *LORD LYNMORE'S LIFE.* Nisbet, 1917. 7½ in. 306 pp., 5/ n.

The mysterious attempts to murder Lord Lynmore are foiled by his would-be son-in-law, who has a taste for detective work. If the plot reminds us a little of a moving-picture drama, that is mainly because it is a story in which action supersedes character.

Roy (Jean). *THE FIELDS OF THE FATHERLESS.* Collins [1917]. 315 pp., 6/ n.

This story, which is told in the first person, and is said by the publishers to be largely founded upon the author's own experiences, forms a strong indictment of the social condition of the poorer classes in parts of Scotland. The heroine is an illegitimate child, brought up by her grandfather and grandmother. We see the full effects of the vicious circle of poverty—drink, overcrowding, bad language, sickness; but drink is the constant source of misery, turning human creatures almost into devils in their cruelty. The gloom is, however, relieved by the pleasure the author derives from books and in other ways; and it must be said that she is a remarkable personality, for, notwithstanding her experiences as factory hand, barmaid, and stewardess, she writes in excellent style, and expresses herself almost poetically in passages, so that one is tempted to wonder whether the publishers' statement about the autobiographical character of the book is to be taken literally or is only intended to give a measure of actuality to the story.

***Séincourt (Hugh de).** *NINE TALES*; with an introduction by Harold Child. Nisbet [1917]. 8 in. 311 pp., 5/ n.

Mr. Child writes admiringly of his friend's fiction in general as well as of these stories in particular, describing him frankly as both a philosopher and a preacher. But, though Mr. de Séincourt's tales always make one think, and are obviously designed to penetrate beneath the surface of things to hidden realities, it would be unfair to consign them to the limbo of didactic fiction: realism and philosophy are wedded in several of them with genuine art. The finest example of the author's insight and artistic interpretation is 'The Last Quality.' 'Men and Brothers' is good satire of conventional morality—or immorality—and trenchant character-drawing of types of a better future. The other stories range from the almost Tolstoyan pathos of 'The Sacrifice' to the beauty of 'Arethusa,' and are full of promise, though not yet of fulfilment, of work having real greatness.

Sinclair (May). *THE TREE OF HEAVEN.* Cassell [1917]. 7½ in. 358 pp., 6/ n.

Subtle analysis of character is a prominent feature of this novel, into which are skillfully interwoven episodes associated with the unrest in Ireland in 1914, the agitation of the militant Suffragists, the strife between Capital and Labour, the "advanced" movements in art and literature, and, finally, the colossal upheaval caused by the War. The father and mother, who successively have to give up their children, are finely drawn; and there are numerous pathetic and arresting incidents in the story.

Somerset (Oxford). *QUINE.* Mills & Boon [1917]. 7½ in. 315 pp., 6/

Quine is a weakling of literary aspirations, whom circumstances oblige to follow a military career in the East. He gets into debt, and forges a fellow-officer's signature, is discovered, forgiven, and encouraged to begin afresh, his path of extravagance being unexpectedly smoothed through a handsome legacy. He next tries matrimony as a means of reformation, but his inherent faults of character lead to discord, and the end is tragedy.

Spender (Hugh F.). *THE GULF.* Collins, 1917. 7½ in. 330 pp., 5/ n.

The troubles following the engagement of an English girl to a young German officer are intensified by the outbreak of the War, as the match is disliked by the relatives of both parties. The man himself is far from being what we now regard as the typical Prussian; hence he comes to grief in Belgium over his refusal to carry out the organized brutalities of his superior officers. Presumably the novel was written before the United States joined the Allies, as the author's method of solving his hero's difficulties is to arrange his escape to America, where he abjures his nationality, and is joined by the heroine in full expectation of a life of peace and harmony.

Thorne (Guy), pseud. of Cyril Arthur Edward Ranger Gull. *HESTER REDEEMED.* Jarrols [1917]. 7½ in. 312 pp., 6/

Hester, a criminal lunatic, murders a child while she is helping to rob a lady's house. An eminent alienist becomes interested in her, thinking that an operation may change her character. The story is briskly written, with a good many exciting incidents.

Thorne (Guy), pseud. of Cyril Arthur Edward Ranger Gull. *THE POLLUTED CITY.* Ward & Lock, 1917. 7½ in. 320 pp. front., 5/ n.

This is an improbable story of a solicitor's clerk who is left a huge fortune by an eccentric and malevolent Indian raja, and almost immediately afterwards falls into the hands of a notorious clique of money-hunting adventurers. The "polluted city" is London. The book contains some highly coloured scenes, but is pervaded by more than a tincture of the unreal and melodramatic.

Wallace (Edgar). *THE KEEPERS OF THE KING'S PEACE*; illustrated by Maurice Greiffenhagen. Ward & Lock, 1917. 7½ in. 303 pp. 10 plates, 5/ n.

The keepers of the King's peace are His Majesty's representatives on the Congo, and the story gives many interesting glimpses of the manifold responsibilities they have to undertake in carrying out their charge, including the suppression of a native rebellion. The author writes in a lively vein, so that his book is easy reading. The artist's name is misspelt on the title-page.

Wood (Michael). *THE MYSTERY OF GABRIEL.* Longmans, 1917. 8 in. 184 pp., 5/ n.

This, like the author's book 'The Penitent of Brent,' is a story of spiritual experience. Though the greater part of it may seem too mystical for the majority of readers, there is much that should appeal as common sense to all.

Young (F. E. Mills). *CELEBS*: the love story of a bachelor. Lane, 1917. 8 in. 311 pp., 6/

Miss Young is known as a novelist of South Africa. This, however is an English story, with some amusing character-drawing in the modernizing lady of the village, the old-fashioned bachelor, and the young lady gardener in overalls and breeches with whom he reluctantly falls in love.

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***The I-Li; or, Book of Etiquette and Ceremonial**; translated from the Chinese, with introduction, notes, and plans, by John Steele (*Probsthain's Oriental Series*, vols. 8 and 9). Probsthain & Co. (J. Murray Wood), 41 Great Russell Street, W.C., 1917. 7½ in. 2 vols. 312 and 250 pp. il. folded plan, bibliog. notes, index, 24/ 913.51

Of the three classical works in Chinese dealing with the subject of Li, or ceremonial, the 'I-Li,' 'Chou-Li,' and 'Li-chi,' the first-named is probably the earliest. A complete translation of the 'I-Li' was a desideratum; and the Rev. Dr. Steele has earned the thanks of students by providing them with this annotated rendering into English of a remarkable work throwing a clear light upon Chinese life and customs of thirty centuries ago. The 'I-Li' presents an extraordinary picture of the extent to which elaboration of ceremonial detail was carried at an early period in China. Sections of the book relate to the capping of an ordinary officer's son, to marriage, visits, banquets, missions, an audience of the emperor, obsequies, mourning, sacrifices, and other occasions.

Liddell (R. Scotland). *ACTIONS AND REACTIONS IN RUSSIA.* Chapman & Hall, 1917. 9 in. 227 pp. 16 il., 10/6 n. 914.7

This chatty account of impressions in Russia during the War is by an Englishman who has served in the Russian army and moved about considerably. The middle front, the Caucasus, and Roumania are included. The descriptions of people and of incidents are interesting. The period includes the coming of the Revolution, and the enemy methods of fraternization are described. Some of the matter has appeared in *The Sphere*.

Phillip (George) & Son, pub. THE WESTERN FRONT AT A GLANCE: a large-scale atlas of the Allies' fighting-line in the West. *Philip* [1917]. 7½ in. 29 maps and 2 index-maps, index of places, paper, 1/3 n. 912.4

These maps are clear and graphic, but would have been more useful had they been fewer and taken in larger areas, though they are handy for the pocket. The Austro-Italian front is not included.

Pooley (A. M.). JAPAN AT THE CROSS-ROADS. *Allen & Unwin* [1917]. 9 in. 362 pp., 10/6 n. 915.2

Many readers, we are inclined to think, will be surprised by the contents and tenor of this book. Believers in the existence of an enlightened Government and generous public spirit in Japan will learn from the author, almost with a shock, that social conditions in the Land of the Rising Sun are extremely unsatisfactory, and leave an immense amount to be desired. The author asserts that the fulsome praise of the press, and a "publicity campaign" which was "one continuous high-pitched eulogistic misrepresentation," are responsible for a very erroneous conception of Japan, and that "Japan for a time exercised an hypnotic influence on the British." He goes on to say that Japan "has made no contribution, scientific or intellectual, to modern civilization." Writing of the Japanese, Mr. Pooley declares that "their moral sense is low, they are not industrious, their intelligence is imitative but not initiative, whilst their ambition is blended with an unfortunate aggressiveness and a deplorable sensitiveness." The cumulative effect of all the criticism in the book is considerable; and, even assuming that some of the shadows in Mr. Pooley's picture are as dark as he paints them, we doubt whether the present is the best time to draw up so unflattering an account, and so sweeping an indictment, of our allies. Sections of the book deal with "Emperor worship," politics, finance, industry and commerce, social conditions, and religion.

***Sumner (Heywood).** THE ANCIENT EARTHWORKS OF THE NEW FOREST; described, and delineated in plans founded on the 25 inch to 1 mile Ordnance Survey, with a coloured map showing the physical features and the ancient sites of the New Forest, founded on the 1 inch to 1 mile Ordnance Survey. *Chiswick Press*, 1917. 12 in. 152 pp. il. appendixes, index, 20/ n. 913.4227

This beautiful book, beautifully printed, and adorned as well as illustrated by the figures and plans, which are drawn on novel but clear and artistic lines, is worthy of the best traditions of the Chiswick Press, which prints and publishes it. The edition is limited to 200 copies for sale. Mr. Sumner is a pioneer, Alleroff's 'Earthworks of England,' the standard work on the subject, not mentioning one of these barrows, camps, and other remains, except Downton Moot, which is in Wiltshire. The New Forest earthworks have been wasted by time, the weather acting severely on the Tertiary soil, but are hardly impaired at all by agriculture or other human agencies. They do not comprise any of large dimensions; but the Bronze Age barrows and the mediæval boundaries are of special interest.

***Workman (Fanny Bullock and William Hunter).** TWO SUMMERS IN THE ICE-WORLD OF EASTERN KARAKORAM: the exploration of nineteen hundred square miles of mountain and glacier. *Fisher Unwin* [1917]. 9½ in. 3 maps, appendix, index, 141 il., 25/ n. 915.46

Dr. and Mrs. Workman in 1911-12 made two expeditions to the almost inaccessible and little-known region of the Eastern Karakoram, beyond North-Eastern Kashmir, exploring the Hushe and Kondus valleys and their glacier-systems, and then crossing to the enormous Siachen or Rose glacier, probably the largest in the world outside Polar regions, and carrying out a thorough survey of this and its surroundings. Favoured by weather conditions, their work was remarkably successful, and has added greatly to geographical knowledge. The record is very readable; it is packed with valuable scientific observations, and illustrated with three good maps and a wealth of excellent photographs, most of which are well reproduced. The photographs of the vertical faces of *névé* beds, of curiously eroded rock-faces, and other tectonic features, are even more interesting than those of larger expanses of mountain and glacier scenery. The appendix includes notes by W. Campbell Smith on the rock-specimens collected.

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Agassiz (Louis).

***Cooper (Lane).** LOUIS AGASSIZ AS A TEACHER: illustrative extracts on his method of instruction; with an introductory note. *Ithaca, New York, Comstock Publishing Co.*, 1917. 7½ in. 84 pp. por., \$1. 920

Prof. Lane Cooper has done well in bringing together within a convenient compass these excerpts from books, articles, and other writings about the Swiss savant who considered his best work to be that he had "taught men to observe." Though Agassiz's method appeared to be of the simplest, and in the early period of a student's training consisted in letting him study uninterruptedly one object

at a time, the great naturalist's influence upon scientific education has been lasting. It is noteworthy that he was very far indeed from being a despoiser of the humanities. Agassiz's enthusiasm, simplicity, geniality, and thoroughness have remained as an inspiring and delightful tradition, which will be slow to disappear. From his *obiter dicta* quoted in the ninth chapter we select these three: "Methods may determine the result." "He is lost, as an observer, who believes that he can, with impunity, affirm that for which he can adduce no evidence." "Have the courage to say 'I do not know.'"

George (Right Hon. David Lloyd).

George (Lloyd) and the War: a personal history of his part in Armageddon; by an Independent Liberal. *Hutchinson* [1917]. 7 in. 159 pp. index, paper, 2/ n. 920

We think that Mr. Lloyd George is ill-served by his enthusiastic biographer. He might well ask to be spared some of the encomiums bestowed on him by this gentleman who prefers pseudonymity. We are told, for instance, that Mr. Lloyd George did not conspire or intrigue to end the Coalition Ministry, but that "he was ready to conspire, to intrigue, to use every weapon, every influence in his power, to improve the direction of the War." We still hope that the present Prime Minister does not believe with Bethmann-Hollweg that ends justify any means.

Gorky (Maxim), pseud. of Aleksei Maksimovich Pyeshkov. IN THE WORLD; translated by Mrs. Gertrude M. Foakes. *Werner Laurie*, 1917. See 891.7 LITERATURE. 920

Helps (Sir Arthur).

Helps (E. A.). CORRESPONDENCE OF SIR ARTHUR HELPS, K.C.B.; edited by his son, E. A. Helps. *Lane*, 1917. 9 in. 417 pp. por. introd. appendix, index, 12/6 n. 920

A considerable number of letters to and from the author of 'Friends in Council' and editor of Queen Victoria's 'Leaves from the Journal of our Life in the Highlands' will be found in this volume. A Court official whose position and duties brought him into relation with many persons of distinction in public life and in literature, Sir Arthur Helps knew well Carlyle, Emerson, Kingsley, Woolner, Ruskin, Gladstone, Froude, G. H. Lewes, A. K. H. Boyd, and others too numerous to name. Admirers of a prominent and highly respected *littérateur* and man of affairs, whose chief activities belonged to the middle years of a century which now in some respects seems curiously far from us, will welcome this book.

James (Henry). THE MIDDLE YEARS. *Collins* [1917]. 8 in. 122 pp. por., 5/ n. 920

Unfortunately a mere fragment, this book represents all that the author wrote of a volume of autobiographical reminiscences, intended to follow 'Notes of a Son and Brother.' Comprised in its pages, however, are some interesting recollections of George Eliot, G. H. Lewes, and a few others, as well as memory-impressions of the London of Mid-Victorian days.

***Morley of Blackburn (Right Hon. John, 1st Viscount).** RECOLLECTIONS. *Macmillan*, 1917. 9½ in. 2 vols. 398 and 455 pp. introd. appendix, index, 25/ n. 920

"The War and our action in it led to my retirement from public office." These are the simple and impressive opening words of the preface to a notable and "full" book by the distinguished man of letters who was Chief Secretary for Ireland, Secretary of State for India, Lord President of the Council, and the trusted friend and biographer of Gladstone. Lord Morley's pages are crowded with delightfully interesting reminiscences of men illustrious in political and literary life. Victor Hugo, Mazzini, J. S. Mill, Leslie Stephen, Meredith, Herbert Spencer, Lord Acton, Parnell, Sir William Harcourt, Lord Rosebery, Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman, Lord Haldane, and Mr. Asquith are of the number. There is a noteworthy tribute to Joseph Chamberlain, between whom and the author a fraternal friendship existed, notwithstanding acute differences in various matters. Vivid touches abound. Describing a visit to Osborne, to kiss hands upon his appointment as Chief Secretary for Ireland, the author mentions that "the Queen wore a moody, and if I must confess, not an attractive look." Of Count Hatzfeldt, the German ambassador, met at a dinner at Marlborough House in 1891, we read that "a rather barbaric look about him made one think of Tacitus's Germany, and rude folk camping on the banks of Rhine or Elbe in dark forests"; and of a visit of Mr. Michael Davitt to the author's official residence in Dublin it is remarked, "What a change in ten years—the Fenian convict walking up the avenue of this Lodge arm-in-arm with a Chief Secretary."

Redesdale of Redesdale (Sir Algernon Bertram Freeman-Mitford, 1st Baron). FURTHER MEMORIES. *Hutchinson*, 1917. See 824.9 LITERATURE. 920

Ritson (Joseph).

Burd (Henry Alfred). JOSEPH RITSON: A CRITICAL BIOGRAPHY. (*University of Illinois Studies in Language and Literature*, vol. 2, No. 3, August, 1916). Urbana, Illinois, University of Illinois, 1916. 10½ in. 224 pp. appendixes, bibliogs. index, paper, \$1.15. 920

This is a careful study of a minor literary luminary of the second half of the eighteenth century, who, notwithstanding his eccentricity, did much to revive interest in old songs, ballads, and metrical romances, and deserves more attention than he has received from writers dealing with the romantic movement. Mr. Burd has made good use of the comments in the published and unpublished correspondence of Ritson's literary contemporaries; of eight letters of Ritson "hitherto unnoticed"; of magazine references and reviews of the period; and of much other material. Extremely unorthodox in his religious views, a recluse, a vegetarian, and notable for tastes and opinions quite aside from "beaten tracks," Ritson was imperfectly understood by his contemporaries. Nevertheless he did much good work, and left forty-one publications to his name, as well as over a score of unpublished manuscripts.

Scott-Moncrieff (Sir Colin Campbell).

Hollings (Mary Albright), ed. THE LIFE OF SIR COLIN C. SCOTT-MONCRIEFF; edited by his niece, Mary Albright Hollings. Murray, 1917. 9 in. 386 pp. il. pors. pedigrees, index, 12/n. 920

This is a straightforward biography of a distinguished public man who, as soldier and engineer, and, successively, Chief Engineer of Burma, Director of Irrigation of the whole of Egypt (1883-92), Under-Secretary for Scotland (1892-1902), and President of the Indian Irrigation Committee (1901-3), served his country ably and arduously. Colin Campbell Scott-Moncrieff was a fearless official, a modest and genial colleague, and charitable in his views of those from whom he differed. An illustration of the last-named characteristic is supplied on p. 362, where he is quoted as remarking, in reference to some one he considered disloyal and an enemy, "One need not HATE one's enemy, you know." We could not quote so approvingly his unwillingness to remove his shoes, and replace them by slippers, on entering a mosque, if the conjectural explanation, that he felt that a "subject race" should not impose its regulations upon a "governing race," were indeed correct. An interesting section of the book is that describing the Nile irrigation, drawn partly from a lecture delivered by Sir Colin, and partly from his reminiscences. He was a singularly amiable and courteous man in private as in public life; and in the concluding chapter there are numerous testimonies to these traits of his character.

***Whibley (Charles).** POLITICAL PORTRAITS. Macmillan, 1917. 8 in. 327 pp., 7/6 n. 920

These studies of Wolsey as war minister, Shakespeare as patriot and Tory, Newcastle as leader of the Whigs, Talleyrand, Metternich, the eighth Duke of Devonshire, and others are in more than one sense partial portraits from the Tory point of view. They deal with limited aspects of their subjects, and evince considerable bias. Nevertheless, Mr. Whibley's incisive style makes them readable. "Prescribed letters" on p. 211 is a misprint for "proscribed letters." It was not Shakespeare who composed Wolsey's sentimental farewell to his greatness in 'Henry VIII.'; and the statement that Wolsey's 40,000 men formed "the largest force that England ever landed on the Continent before 1914" requires some qualification.

Wilberforce (Ven. Albert Basil Orme).

Woods (C. E.). ARCHDEACON WILBERFORCE: HIS IDEALS AND TEACHING. Elliot Stock, 1917. 7½ in. 175 pp. por., 3/n. 920

Archdeacon of Westminster, Rector of St. John's, Westminster, Chaplain to the Speaker, temperance reformer, eloquent and broad-minded preacher, and "the last of the celebrated Wilberforces," Albert Basil Orme Wilberforce was a notable man, a moral and intellectual power for good, and this brief account of his personality and teaching is very welcome. Immanence and the problem of evil, the spiritual nature of man, sacramentalism, the secret of prayer, and 'The Other Side of the Veil,' are some of the headings under which the author discusses the Archdeacon's teaching.

Wilkes (John).

***Treloar (Sir William Purdie).** WILKES AND THE CITY. Murray, 1917. 9 in. 325 pp. pors. il. appendix, index, 4/n. 920

This is an interesting supplement to the excellent biography of Wilkes recently published by Mr. Horace Bleackley. Sir William Treloar has been interested in Wilkes since 1881, when he became a member of the City Corporation for Wilkes's own ward of Farringdon Without. He has collected much documentary and other material illustrating the whole story of Wilkes's dealings with the City, from his election as an alderman in 1770 to his Lord Mayoralty and subsequent service in the profitable office of City Chamberlain. The appendix gives Wilkes's diary of dinner engagements (from the British Museum Additional MS. 30866). The illustrations include contemporary portraits, prints, and miscellaneous souvenirs.

Woolner (Thomas).

Woolner (Amy). THOMAS WOOLNER, R.A., SCULPTOR AND POET: his life in letters. Chapman & Hall, 1917. 9 in. 370 pp. il. pors. list of works, list of writings, index, 18/n. 920

Born at Hadleigh in Suffolk, Woolner studied under William Behnes, and was one of the seven original members of the Pre-Raphaelite Brotherhood. He developed into a sculptor whose numerous works possess in a marked degree the qualities of grace and distinction; and as a poet he will long be remembered by 'My Beautiful Lady,' of which three editions were published, to be followed, a number of years later, by 'Pygmalion,' 'Silenus,' 'Tiresias,' and other pieces. Among the friends of the famous sculptor were many whose names are "writ large" in the annals of letters and art. This is shown by the correspondence in the book before us. Woolner was a popular and many-gifted man; and Miss Woolner has done well in allowing her father's personality and highly successful career to be unfolded through the medium of the letters that passed between him and his friends. The volume contains few amusing stories; but on p. 260 is noted an old sailor's entertaining reminiscence of Napoleon, and there are some delightfully funny letters from Edward Lear. On p. 6 the name of the French painter Ingres appears as "Ingles"; and at the foot of the plate facing p. 14 "Behne's" should be Behnes's.

930-990 HISTORY.

***Chesterton (Gilbert Keith).** A SHORT HISTORY OF ENGLAND. Chatto & Windus, 1917. 8 in. 241 pp., 5/ 942

Mr. Chesterton seems to have at the back of his mind throughout this book a distinction between history as an accurate record of actual events and history as the plain man's impressions of what happened, and to consider the latter the more important, the present being based, not on the past, but on our conception of the past. He sets out to write a history of England from the point of view of a member of the public, and succeeds in writing a philosophy of English history in the Chestertonian style. On the whole, it is one of his best books, the tendency to verbal display and superficial antithesis being balanced by the demands of a sustained argument. The chief point that emerges is Mr. Chesterton's belief in the Middle Ages. The Trade Union "is a groping for the ancient Guild." The antagonistic forces embodied in Employers' Liability, Old-Age Pensions, and Insurance Acts represent, in his opinion, "the return of the barbarian," i.e., Teutonism. There are many fine sayings in the book, but also some misprints of an unfortunate kind.

Commonwealth of Australia. HISTORICAL RECORDS OF AUSTRALIA, series 1: GOVERNORS' DESPATCHES TO AND FROM ENGLAND: vol. 10, JANUARY, 1819—DECEMBER, 1822. Sydney, Library Committee of the Commonwealth Parliament, 1917. 8½ in. 957 pp. introd. appendix, commentary, synopsis of dispatches, index. 994

The present volume comprises dispatches to and from Governor Macquarie from January, 1819, to November, 1821, and dispatches to and from England during the administration of Sir Thomas Brisbane, December, 1821, to December, 1822.

***Gerard (Sir James W.).** MY FOUR YEARS IN GERMANY. Hodder & Stoughton, 1917. 9 in. 334 pp. il. appendixes, 7/6 n. 943.085

The American Ambassador went to Germany predisposed to friendly appreciation. Four years of close observation of all classes, and personal experience of the callous selfishness and unscrupulous ambitions of the militarist and capitalist classes, who are exploiting their fellow-countrymen and intriguing for the exploitation of the whole world, have convinced him that anything but a truce is impossible until the country is governed by "Liberals and reasonable men." His book is a candid, unadorned, and convincing account of what has been going on in Germany during the War. The public are already acquainted, through the newspaper press, with the more sensational disclosures, the documents relating to which appear here in facsimile. His record is welcome in this permanent form. People who think that German methods of organization are wholesome, apart from the purposes they have been put to in the War, should be disillusioned when they realize that these methods are applied in the German body politic solely for the benefit of a small section of society, and that the German working-man is "undoubtedly the most exploited and fooled working-man in the world." Such a book deserved an index.

***Glover (Terrot Reaveley).** FROM PERICLES TO PHILIP. Methuen [1917]. 9 in. 416 pp. index, 8/6 n. 938

Some of the chapters in Mr. Glover's book were delivered, in whole or in part, as lectures in Haverford College, Pennsylvania, in the spring of 1912. "The rest has been written since then, partly before and partly after the beginning of the War." The object of the work is, by attention to Greek life (not in the abstract, but as it is found "in traveller and poet, in critic and statesman, as it shows itself in education and the axioms of conduct, in the

market and the household"), as well as by an examination of the political ideas and the decisive national and international events during a peculiarly interesting period of Greek history, to help to a better understanding of that wonderful age. Pericles, Thucydides, Euripides, and Xenophon are among the greater figures upon the canvas which the author has filled so admirably; and among the best chapters are those dealing with 'Athens in the War-time,' 'The New Age,' and the banking-house of Pasion.

Haigh (W. E.). AN ANALYTICAL OUTLINE OF ENGLISH HISTORY. *Milford*, 1917. 7½ in. 348 pp., 3/6 n. 942

This 'Outline' is designed with the object of teaching the evolutionary character of English history, and the author has endeavoured to invest salient facts with "the interest of continuity." The principal means adopted are analytical treatment and summarization. An integral part of the former is a survey of the events of each large period along five main lines of evolutionary development—racial, economic and social, religious, political, and constitutional; under the latter are included epitomes of the policies and characters of rulers, and of the causes, results, and influences of important events. The arrangement of the volume has evidently had much care and thought expended upon it. Systematic and orderly, and as complete as could be expected of a mere outline of a vast subject, the book should be of real service to teachers and students.

***Hearnshaw (Fossey John Cobb).** MAIN CURRENTS OF EUROPEAN HISTORY, 1815-1915. *Macmillan*, 1917. 8 in. 382 pp. maps, bibliographies, index, 7/6 n. 940.9

Prof. Hearnshaw writes the first half of his book as a philosopher of history, and the remainder as a pamphleteer. The book was written up from notes of lectures delivered, under the auspices of the London County Council, to teachers in the autumn of 1916, the object being to reduce the complexities of recent history to intelligible categories. With this design, Prof. Hearnshaw marshals the chief movements of the nineteenth century under the heads of the eras of congresses (1815-22), of national revolts (1822-30), of democratic development (1830-48), of the triumph of nationality (1848-71), of imperial expansion (1871-1901), and of the schism of Europe (1901-14). With rare skill and grasp of generalities, he co-ordinates the obscure and complicated elements into a clear narrative of political and social evolution, and shows how the aggressive nationalism of Germany and Austria-Hungary made those countries the worst foes of nationality. If his final chapters had been more soberly written, and due weight had been given to the fact that there was a militarist party in every State which must bear some share of responsibility, the book would have been one of the most important studies of the causes and meaning of the War.

***Koebel (W. H.).** CENTRAL AMERICA: Guatemala, Nicaragua, Costa Rica, Honduras, Panama, and Salvador (*South American Series*). *Fisher Unwin* [1917]. 9 in. 382 pp. il. map, appendix, index, 10/6 n. 972.8

A full and informative account of these States of Central America, in reference to the future of which the author considers that there is room for hopefulness, notwithstanding that during the nineteenth century almost constant political unrest greatly hindered industrial progress "on any large or combined scale." It is as a result of this backwardness that much stress is laid in the book upon "the doings of the British and North Americans in the various States, somewhat to the exclusion, perhaps, of the space that should have been devoted to the Central Americans themselves." The volume is well supplied with statistics relating to the various republics; there are twenty-five illustrations and a satisfactory map; and the historical appendix comprises some interesting early accounts of the aboriginal inhabitants of Guatemala, of the extraordinary ruins at Copan, and various other matters.

***Waring (L. F.).** SERBIA; with a preface by Jovan M. Jovanovitch (*Home University Library*). *Williams & Norgate* [1917]. 7 in. 276 pp., 1/3 n. 949.7

This book deals briefly and well with the long history of the Serbs, in Serbia and the adjacent lands. The complications of the last forty years are explained pretty fully, and the vital importance of the Serbian question is made clear. This little history is both a valuable addition to the literature of the War and an interesting study of a very hardy race.

THE GREAT EUROPEAN WAR.

***Bone (Muirhead).** WAR DRAWINGS: FROM THE COLLECTION PRESENTED TO THE BRITISH MUSEUM BY HIS MAJESTY'S GOVERNMENT; édition de luxe, part 3 (*published by authority of the War Office*). 'Country Life' Office, 1917. 21½ by 17 in. 10 plates, paper, 10/6 n.; the series of six parts in portfolio, 63/ n.; separate plates, 2/6 each. 940.9

The most striking plates in this part are No. 24, 'Off Havre—Taking the Pilot aboard a Hospital Ship,' a vigorous chalk drawing (black and white); No. 25, 'Spring in Rollencourt Village'; No. 27,

'The Loos Salient and Burning Lens,' an exceedingly effective distant view, in colour; No. 29, 'On Board a Battleship between Decks, H.M.S. Lion'; and No. 30, 'The Fo'c'sle of a Battleship.'

***Bone (Muirhead).** THE WESTERN FRONT: SHIP-BUILDING; drawings by Muirhead Bone; part 10, OCTOBER, 1917 (*published by authority of the War Office*). 'Country Life' Office, 1917. 12½ by 9½ in. 20 plates, paper, 2/ n. 940.9

In this part the artist is highly successful in depicting scenes which, if not at the Western front, are closely associated with the work of the fighting men in Flanders and France. Than some of these drawings of great ships in every stage of construction, and of the yards and slips in which they are built, there could scarcely be better delineations, for they depict networks of complex detail set in backgrounds of breezy spaciousness. Among the best are 'Shipyard seen from Big Crane,' 'Lowering a Boiler into a Ship,' 'Reconstructing a Shipyard,' 'The Workshop,' and 'The Seven Cranes.'

***The Crime (Das Verbrechen);** by the author of 'J'Accuse'; translated by Alexander Gray; vol. 1. *Hodder & Stoughton*, 1917. 9 in. 522 pp. index, 10/6 n. 940.9

The author states in the preface that this work was written between August, 1915, and November, 1916, and was handed to the printers in the following month. Events which occurred at later dates "could only be considered in part in the concluding chapter on 'War Aims,' and in various foot-notes inserted throughout the book at the appropriate passages." Foot-notes in brackets have been added in the course of translation. The page-references to 'J'Accuse' refer to the first British edition. The author claims that in the present volume his arraignment of the German and Austrian rulers and Governments is supported by even more comprehensive and compelling arguments. Inasmuch as 'The Crime' is a continuation of 'J'Accuse,' and is intended to be a polemical confutation of writers such as Dr. Helfferich, Profs. Schiemann and Helmolt, Dr. Eduard David, and Herr Houston Stewart Chamberlain—who have endeavoured to defend Germany and Austria, to lay upon the Entente Powers the responsibility for the War, and to meet the author's powerful and destructive arguments—a far better appreciation of the present work is possible to those who have studied 'J'Accuse' than to readers imperfectly acquainted with its subject-matter. 'The Crime' will be widely read, and will deepen the impression made by the author's previous book.

***Einstein (Lewis).** INSIDE CONSTANTINOPLE: a diplomatist's diary during the Dardanelles expedition, April-September, 1915. *Murray*, 1917. 8 in. 307 pp., 6/ n. 940.9

Mr. Einstein was *chargé d'affaires* at the American embassy in Constantinople during the latter part of the reign of Abdul Hamid, and was sent there as special agent to protect Entente interests in 1915. Formerly a sympathizer with the Turks, he changed his opinions under the stress of circumstances and of the later exhibitions of Turkish perfidy and inhumanity. His record of daily incidents noted on the spot is of the first importance. It is a terrible commentary on the mismanagement of affairs before and during the Gallipoli expedition, and confirms the views of some critics who have been discredited: presence of mind and action at the right moment on the part of the Allies, at certain crises, would probably have brought about the ruin of Turkey. It was, the author shows, the ill success of the Allies that led to the massacre of the Armenians, which was deliberately abetted by Germany. His record is full of picturesque anecdotes, many of which would be entertaining but for the tragedy with which they are associated; and it abounds in comments that may still be taken to heart.

Mercier (Cardinal Désiré), Archbishop of Malines. THE VOICE OF BELGIUM: being the war utterances of Cardinal Mercier; with a preface by Cardinal Bourne. *Burns & Oates* [1917]. 8 in. 339 pp. por. paper, 2/6 940.9

This collection of the public letters, sermons, and other utterances of the intrepid and statesmanlike primate of Belgium is a trumpet-call to the patriotism and endurance of his countrymen, and one of the heaviest indictments of Germany ever published. It comprises, under the title 'An Appeal to Truth,' the famous letter addressed to the cardinals and bishops of Germany, confuting the statements by which the German authorities sought to justify their barbarous treatment of the Belgian civil population; and there are other exposures of German contempt for the law of nations and the laws of humanity.

Wilson (Woodrow). AMERICA AND FREEDOM: being the statements of President Wilson on the War; with a preface by the Right Hon. Viscount Grey. *Allen & Unwin*, and 'The Athenæum' Literature Dept. [1917]. 9 in. 91 pp. paper, 1/ n. 940.9

We can think of nobody more fitting to write a preface to President Wilson's speeches than Viscount Grey. Both are men of outstanding principle who have given of their best unstintedly to their respective countries. The widest possible attention ought to be obtained for this publication, which was reviewed at length in our last issue.

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SUPPLEMENT TO

THE ATHENÆUM

Of Christmas Gift-Books.

No. 4624.

DECEMBER, 1917.

ANCIENT AND MODERN FAIRIES.

Twenty-Two Goblins. Translated from the Sanskrit by Arthur W. Ryder. Illustrated by Perham W. Nahl. (Dent & Sons, 7s. 6d. net.)

Jewish Fairy Tales. By Gerald Friedlander. Illustrated by Beatrice Hirschfeld. (Robert Scott, 1s. 6d. net.)

Children's Stories from French Fairy Tales. By Doris Ashley. Illustrated by Mabel Lucy Attwell. (Raphael Tuck & Sons, 3s. 6d. net.)

Elves and Fairies of Ida Rentoul Outhwaite. Verses by Annie R. Rentoul. (Melbourne and Sydney, Lothian Book Publishing Co., 2l. 2s.)

The Little White Town of Never-Weary. By Jessie M. King. (Harrap, 7s. 6d. net.)

We have need of the fairies in this year of grimly material facts; we require them as an antidote and a solace. Hence the five books on our list, widely different as they are from each other in the treatment of this subject, may be sure of a generous reception. We fancy, too, that one or more of them will be found to shed enough fresh light on Fairyland to stimulate a renewal of intellectual interest in that fascinating realm. Of this, more by and by. Meantime, we are old enough to enjoy these books as the child of a past age used to enjoy all fairy books, even unto the fiftieth and fifty-first reading; this though there is nothing among them that is quite so gorgeous as 'The Arabian Nights,' or so absorbingly human as 'Grimm's Tales,' or so entrancingly homely as Hans Andersen. Considered by the side of these masterpieces, the books before us betray the modern tendency to specialization; and for this reason the fairies in them do not make quite the same universal appeal—on first acquaintance, at any rate—as the world fairies of, let us say, the brothers Grimm. On the other hand, they appear to possess a spice of novelty—before, that is to say, we have had time to penetrate their disguise of race or environment. For there are no really new fairies, and never can be; one can only find the old ones in a new dress, playing new pranks in an unfamiliar atmosphere.

Take Mr. Ryder's version of 'Twenty-Two Goblins.' As a matter of fact there

is only one goblin, the narrator of the twenty-two stories contained in a substantial book; but he is the very incarnation of the whole race of goblins—agile, mischievous, perverse, and altogether wanting in respect for his betters. If he differs at all from his fellows in Fairyland, it is in his excellence as a teller of tales. For they are delightful puzzle stories with which he regales good King Triple-Victory during that monarch's twenty-two tantalizing attempts to carry a goblin-inhabited corpse from a certain sissoo-tree to his own premises. The reason for the king's gruesome mission is explained in an introduction, but that does not matter just now; we are concerned mainly with the goblin and his stories. Every story involves a decision on the measure of praise or blame to be accorded to the characters, and this decision the king is called upon to make. The king pronounces judgment with the wisdom of a Solomon, but every time the goblin, apparently dissatisfied, whisks himself and the corpse back to the sissoo-tree, and his royal victim has to begin all over again. The patient Triple-Victory soon perceives that the goblin is only telling these puzzle stories—like Scheherazade in another place—in order to gain time, but he perseveres, and in the end the goblin yields and rewards him. Here is an opportunity for the intellectuals to discover in this irresponsible goblin that truly Oriental type of mind that seeks to gain time for the mere satisfaction of gaining it. Scheherazade beguiled her master with an intelligible object. The time-wasting evasions of certain modern European diplomatists are caricatured by the latter's Eastern counterparts; but even a Turkish diplomatist has usually something in his mind beyond the mere wasting of time. Our goblin, however, was just fractiousness personified. We cannot even picture him as consumed by a passion for inflicting his stories on other people, because that would be to write him down a bore—which he assuredly is not. There are some happy coloured drawings to this book, romantic without any loss of dignity.

'Jewish Fairy Tales' is another opportunity for thought. There are eight of them, translated from the Babylonian Talmud, the Yalkut, and other ancient sources; and they can fairly claim to reveal something of what

religion and morality meant to the Jews. The first tale, 'King Solomon and the Worm,' sets forth how the king, desiring to build his great temple, was troubled that hewn stones seemed the only available material; because, he reasoned, stones were hewn with metal implements, and metal was used for "the sword, the instrument of war and death; whilst the temple and the altar were the symbols of peace and life." Accordingly, he sought counsel of his wise men, and one of them told him of the worm Shamir, which could split the hardest stone by merely touching it. Solomon then commissioned his captain Benaiah to go and find the Shamir, and after sundry adventures the wonderful grub was secured. In one of his many prefaces to other people's books Mr. Chesterton observes that the Old Testament idea of God in His relationship to His servants was what may be called "the common-sense idea, that strength is strength, that cunning is cunning, that worldly success is worldly success, and that Jehovah uses these things for His own ultimate purpose, just as He uses material forces or physical elements." This theory affords an easy explanation of why Solomon sent the most faithful of his captains on the most dangerous of expeditions for the most important of objects, instead of going himself. But an equally good explanation may be the fable-teller's anxiety to extol, in the person of Benaiah, the high virtue of fidelity unto death. For faithfulness, beginning with that to Jehovah, was esteemed by the Jews as one of the greatest of human qualities, just as avarice was readily recognized as one of the most pernicious of besetting sins. And these fables, like the Old Testament, are full of such illustrations of virtues and vices; and, like the Old Testament also, they are set out with a certain stark plainness of statement. We commend especially the story of 'The Two Jewels,' which expounds the real Jewish attitude to Christianity better than could a dozen ethical treatises.

The Jewish fairy tales, as such, are a little dour reading, and on that account we are glad to turn to the lighter dishes provided by Miss Doris Ashley in her version of the French fairy tales. Both her text and Miss Attwell's drawings deserved a cover less oleaginous in surface quality; the cover picture itself is insulted by its

slimy magenta border. Shortcomings of this description are not inevitable even in a season of unparalleled difficulties over publishers' new material. Inside, the black-and-white is better than the colour work, though both are expressive, with a restrained quaintness appropriate to the spirit of the tales. 'Little Two Eyes,' we think, crossed the Channel some years ago; and the British child will have no difficulty in remembering a British nursery parallel to 'Finette Cendron.' 'The Blue Bird,' too, has old associations, and we seem to have heard of 'The Good Little Mouse.' Otherwise, the selection has an air of something new, at any rate for those who have not deeply studied Indo-European fairy-lore, from which Perrault and other geniuses are supposed to have extracted their good things. But what matters more than novelty is the grace and fragrance of the stories themselves, and this Miss Ashley has managed to preserve in no small degree in her selections. Yes, the fairy-loving child will like this book in spite of the cover; and it is a pity about the cover.

Next comes—from Australia—what must surely be the biggest fairy book on the British market. If it is true, as Mr. Strong of Melbourne University contends in a whimsical preface, that the fairies, when they left England or all but the remotest parts of England, went and settled in Australia—then this handsome volume is a fitting memorial to raise in their honour. It is not really a book about fairies; it is a book of verses about fairies, which is not exactly the same thing. For a person who writes verses about fairies is privileged, it would appear, to invent her own fairies. Miss Rentoul, for example, finds a fairy in nearly every corner of nature, and sings about her discoveries with considerable grace and charm. Even her sheer doggerel, of which there is a fair sprinkling, has its attractions, though it is hardly worthy of the excellent illustrations furnished by Mrs. Outhwaite. We have had plenty of evidence that Australia can provide good artists as well as good soldiers, and Mrs. Outhwaite is further proof of this. Her work lacks nothing in courage of scale and treatment. Her sense of line is sure and at the same time delicate. She understands the use of black in decorative contrasts, and, so far as one can judge from reproductions, has a feeling for colour that is pleasant, if not exactly distinguished. Above all, her landscapes show a poet's intimacy with the Australian nature in which her elves and fairies move and have their being.

There was once a very modern child who was endeavouring to ascertain the truth about the Creation from a harassed parent. "Did God make the elephant?" "Yes." "Did God make the flea?" "Yes." "Niggling little job, that!" We wonder whether the

young reader of Miss King's 'The Little White Town' will not consider the construction with scissors and cardboard of such a miniature town, according to the author's tacit invitation, as too "niggling" a job to be worth undertaking; and whether the story, which begins so promisingly with those elf-like bodies, King Cardboard, Scissor-kin, and others, will not be found to drag as the "dodge" unfolds itself through the series of sketch plans, front elevations, inch-scales, and such-like appurtenances. The story is not unskillfully dressed in the clothes of a fairy tale, but the fairies are quite different from the older-established ones: they belong to a modern industrial fairyland, if one can imagine such a thing. We ourselves, indeed, were in doubt whether to put this book among the fairy books at all; and we can sympathize with any disappointed child who may murmur plaintively that "fairies is one thing, and lessons another." Yet there are doubtless children who will be interested in this new kind of fairy: those in whom the craving to construct is stronger than the passion to destroy. We commend this book to them in the hope that it may help them to become artists, or craftsmen who think it worth while to be artists. Miss King's drawings of her town, other than the severely practical ones, remind us that she is a safe guide towards this end.

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SWEET SIXTEEN.

The Fairy Godmother. By L. T. Meade. Illustrated by W. Rainey. (Chambers, 5s. net.)

Miss Peter. By May Baldwin. Illustrated by W. A. Cuthbertson. (Chambers, 3s. 6d. net.)

A School Camp-Fire. By Elsie Oxenham. Illustrated by Percy Tarrant. (Chambers, 4s. net.)

The Girls of Elville College. By Kathleen Ross. (Elliot Stock, 2s. net.)

The Madonna of the Goldfinch. By Amy Steedman. Illustrated in Colour by E. M. Steedman. (T. C. & E. C. Jack, 6s. net.)

His Birthday. By Amy Le Feuvre. Illustrated by Evelyn Lance. (Religious Tract Society, 1s.)

Joy cometh in the Morning. By Amy Le Feuvre. Illustrated by Harold Copping. (Religious Tract Society, 1s.)

WHILE it is dangerous to generalize, we think that it is principally the girl of "sweet sixteen" who will find what she wants in these volumes; or if not what she wants, what respectable people think she ought to have. All are quite innocuous. Three, at any rate, are religious in tone. None maddles with psychological profundities. Three have a distinct "school" interest,

which is always attractive to those on the point of leaving school. Not all are equally well done: this kind of writing requires a good deal more practice than some people believe, and one or two of our authors appear to have rushed into their task too lightheartedly.

"L. T. Meade," of course, is an expert. She has a large repertory of good, middling, and bad schoolgirls, on which she draws with the sure touch of an accomplished craftsman. She knows, too, the necessary foils to these young people, viz., the older "characters," who must be what the special use of the term implies. Thus in 'The Fairy Godmother' it is Great-Aunt Marjory Macfarlane, a wealthy old Scots lady, who plays the title rôle. Her mission is to shepherd the three Strangways girls throughout the ups and downs of their career at a St. Andrews school. She is quite a common, sensible old lady, with a dour tact in her dealings with strangers, and a truly Scots habit of ejaculating "Hoot-toot!" at every possible opportunity. She even writes it in her personal correspondence. Of the Strangways girls there is not much to be said. Lavender (Lavy for short) is rather incredibly foolish, even for a girl brought up on 'Mangnall's Questions,' in her dealings with Francesca, the bad girl of the scholastic family. Nor is the desperate expedient resorted to by Francesca for the purpose of obtaining the money for a visit to Aberdeenshire in order to be near the great-aunt (on whose money she has fixed her eyes) at all a convincing episode. Then Joseph Asquew, the village grocer, who blackmails the school-girls until he is fobbed off by an invitation to one of their midnight suppers in a barn—his desire for this privilege is left unexplained by the recital of this and subsequent proceedings—strikes us as a singularly disappointing "heavy villain." This character rather suggests that the author, having brought him into the story, did not quite know what to do with him. She knew well, however, that for "sweet sixteen" innocence may be over-innocent, but wickedness must not be too wicked. What if here and there, in striving conscientiously to keep within the narrow limits, the book is a little absurd as well as interesting?

"Miss Peter" Carleton, though educated to a worldly wisdom beyond her eleven years by "a free-thinking German governess," is an attractive and human child. Miss Baldwin's method of telling her story is, moreover, crisp. The tale opens mysteriously. What is the old Mr. Carleton, and what the relationship between him and the little girl? These are the questions that vex the gossips of Stourmouth when the pair enter into possession of "The Rosery." Has "Miss Peter" a father or mother, and if so, where are they? We learn after a period of pleasant suspense that the

old man is really Miss Peter's grandfather, that the mother is dead, and that the father is in hiding somewhere. In due course the last appears, having recovered by glorious service at the War the good name he had lost; and is married to a lady who has already won Miss Peter's heart. The character-drawing lifts this book above the sweet-sixteen standard, without making it any less wholesome or readable. Wayward Miss Peter, at school or at home, is the chief success. "Age doesn't make any difference to me," she informs Lizzie the maid. "I am very old in some things, and in others I'm a perfect baby." Here is the very keynote of the *fin-de-siècle* child. Lizzie is also well drawn. The passages of conflict between free-thinking Miss Peter and a not too sympathetic schoolmistress add brightness to a bright book.

'A School Camp-Fire' reveals its author as a lover of moor and field, and Priscilla, who was happier on a Yorkshire upland than anywhere else, is the most engaging of the many girls at Miss Chinchin's school in Buckinghamshire. There is an American element in this school, which introduces a "Camp-Fire" Association, of transatlantic origin, more or less on the lines of the "Girl Guides," with the object of promoting love of outdoor nature and proficiency in several useful arts; and this, so to speak, is the foundation of the story. As a study of schoolgirls, individually and in the mass, it is decidedly interesting. Miss Oxenham shows generalship in marshalling the material, and out of the multitude of small individual interests we get the communistic atmosphere of Miss Chinchin's establishment. The schoolmistress herself is perhaps a little unnecessarily repellent; but for the most part extremes of characterization are avoided. Nobody is desperately wicked or nauseatingly good; they squabble rather than quarrel; an offending member of the community is called a pig. The code of honour has its due place in the ordering of their actions; but it is not unduly exploited. Sweet sixteen who is happy in her own school experiences will find the book reposeful and true to life.

There are horrid girls among 'The Girls of Elville College.' No fewer than three are solemnly threatened with expulsion, this sentence being afterwards commuted—by the mistress—to "Covenentry" for various terms. As a new girl, Kathleen has a bad time, and Josephine, who comes later, a worse. Yet it seems to us that Kathleen at any rate brought the trouble on herself by her unspeakable foolishness. It pains us that she should subsequently become the most popular prefect in the school. Nor can we say that Kathleen is the only flaw in the book. We are afraid that sweet sixteen will call it sloppy.

'The Madonna of the Goldfinch'

is a book for young people who like to read about children, even when they happen to be those of another country. It comprises thirteen stories based on the author's Italian experiences; they are all concerned with Italian children, and the note throughout is religious. On the whole, these youngsters might be described as good, but not goody-goody; they are far too human for that; one tale, indeed, ends with the promise of a paternal whipping. So the reader who is not a prig is not likely to be bored. The Italian "atmosphere" is excellent. Miss Steedman's memories have lingered tenderly on the warm sunshine and the flowers, the cloisters and the shrines, the *festas* and the happy-go-lucky childhood of the Southern land, and she reproduces them with convincing vividness. The accompanying water-colour drawings are tasteful and accomplished.

Finally, two paper-covered booklets from Miss Amy Le Feuvre. Both are simple tales for Sunday readers, and have the message of Christmas for their theme. In 'His Birthday' it is the child Dollie who is seized of the spirit of the day, and converts to her idea of its celebration her widowed father and Jonas the shepherd, finding a valuable ally in her old nurse. 'Joy cometh in the Morning' tells of another conversion, that of Lady Marcia Courtland, whose interest in life has been destroyed by the loss of her sons in the War. She believes that all of them were unmarried, and that she is therefore the last of the line. On a stormy Christmas Eve there comes to her house, seeking hospitality, a stranger woman with a babe—"for whom there had been found no room in the inn." Subsequent identification of them as the undisclosed wife and child of her youngest soldier-boy renews the Christmas sentiment for Lady Marcia. The tales are brief, but well constructed and well written.

THE LIGHTER SIDE OF THE WAR.

The New Eve. Drawings by Fish. Written and designed by Fowl. (Lane, 3s. net.)

Our Girls in War-Time. Rhymes by Hampden Gordon. Pictures by Joyce Dennys. (Lane, 3s. 6d. net.)

POST-IMPRESSIONISM pales beside the new art in 'The New Eve'—the latest collection of drawings and jokes by Fish and Fowl respectively, reproduced from *The Tatler*. To be smart, a drawing nowadays must have a Continental flavour; Fish provides it, with a vengeance. His effects, if one can apply that word to the lines and curves, the spirals and angles of these fantastic productions, are gained by a truly war-

time economy of means, by the graceful caricature of human gestures, and the daring application of the silhouette principle. If the drawings were less clever, the inanity of their subjects would be boring before the end of the volume was reached. We can extend no higher praise than this to Fish's talent. Fowl's literary rendering of comic-paper jokes shows occasional flashes of subtlety, but is mainly the sort of high spirits that is best taken in small doses at a time; and unfortunately the dose here is rather substantial.

The authors of 'Our Girls in War-Time' are pleasantly diffident. The inaugural rhyme explains that they

Will yield to none in admiration
Of ladies who give all their time
To work that's useful to the nation;
And if we show them in a comic light
It's only our attempt at being bright.

Well said. But the apologia was hardly needed, for rhymes and drawings are wholly without offence; the war-time workers, indeed, are pictured on the whole as an exceedingly pretty lot of girls. Caricature is reserved for some of those to whom they minister, and who, of course, do not matter. The sketches range over most of the fields of emergency labour. First comes Winnie the window-cleaner:—

Ah! How often have I seen her,
When Temptations round her lurk,
Put her back into her work

Or even through it.

Then follows a merry procession of the flag-day girl, the munition-maker, Lizzie who labours on the land, Betty on a motor-bus, Belinda the barber, &c. The fun is none the less effective for being quiet, and most of the drawings, very tastefully reproduced in colour on light-brown paper, have genuine artistic merits.

MAKERS OF HISTORY.

Charles the First. By A. E. McKilliam. With Nine Illustrations. (Harrap & Co., 2s. 6d. net.)

Thomas Wolsey. By René Francis. Illustrated by Eileen M. Robinson and Irene Ward. (Harrap & Co., 2s. 6d. net.)

William Caxton. By Susan Cunningham. With Nine Illustrations. (Harrap & Co., 2s. 6d. net.)

The Book of the Happy Warrior. By Sir Henry Newbolt. Illustrated by Henry J. Ford. (Longmans & Co., 6s. net.)

It was perhaps a tender memory of Mr. Dick that prompted us to examine first of all, the new history of Charles I. Or perhaps it was the title of the series viz. "Heroes of All Time," that stimulated a curiosity to ascertain by what manner of means a twentieth-

century author could present Charles as a "hero." Everybody except a few vindictive folk knows that he was admirable family man; but that quality does not constitute heroism, however broadly the term be interpreted. Mr. McKilliam, however, does his best to make Charles fit in. While maintaining an appearance of strict political impartiality, he artfully emphasizes the romantic side of the unhappy king's career from the moment he was born in Dunfermline Castle to his undoubtedly fine ending on the scaffold. The pathetic weakness of the child prince, the Highlander whose "second sight" envisaged the death of Prince Henry, the nurse's dream of the bloody cloak thrown over baby Charles's head; these and many other happenings help to create that atmosphere of glamour which no proper hero ought to be without. Mr. McKilliam's historical conscience impels him to admit the wretched double-dealing to which the king descended in his "negotiations" with Scots and English for the saving of his kingdom and his skin. But he does not greatly stress this aspect of Charles's character, though the trickery was the most unheroic of all the political transactions. Yet the book is eminently readable, and the information will enlighten many who have only a perfunctory knowledge of the period.

Wolsey is a much more interesting subject. In Mr. René Francis's book he does not appear less interesting because he is candidly dealt with. Mr. Francis shows him as he really was: not a great man in the highest sense, not even a great Chancellor, but a great servant of a rather unworthy master. Himself a master of detail, he was a mighty organizer; a born diplomatist, he was never more diplomatic than when dealing with the one tyrant he feared. The wonder is, not that Wolsey fell, but that he kept his position for so long; for nothing save superhuman tact could have enabled him to do so. Mr. Francis pays careful attention to the period in which the Chancellor lived, and is very successful in showing him in relation to that period.

It is pretty well known by this time that William Caxton was no more the "inventor" of the art of printing than Prince Rupert was the discoverer of the mezzotint process. All he did was to import into and practise in England—at the Red Pale, in the city of Westminster, to be precise—as much of the printer's craft as he had acquired during his long residence in the realm of Burgundy. There he enjoyed the patronage of Duchess Margaret, and was privileged to indulge his own bookish tastes in the ducal libraries. Perhaps the real greatness of Caxton may be traced to those bookish tastes; for had he not had them, it is doubtful whether he would have been at the trouble of

studying the growing craft of the "emprinters" of Mentz and Cologne. It is tolerably certain, at any rate, he would never have printed Malory's 'Morte d'Arthur.' Unfortunately the materials for a personal life of Caxton are very scanty. Miss Cunnington has collected the most important of them, and has filled up the gaps with a useful description of contemporary social life, and a far less useful description, with pictures, of the Wars of the Roses. As the author herself reminds us, Caxton was working at Westminster while three successive English kings gained and lost their crowns. The political tumult made no difference to his work, which contains no reference to it, or to that of the great majority of citizens engaged in making English trade. Why, then, drag in York and Lancaster as if they really were essential to the interest of this volume?

Our fourth book is addressed rather to boys than to men; but many of the latter would be the better for reading it. We have, moreover, the not very comfortable feeling that the lives described in this 'Book of the Happy Warrior' would fit into the category of "Heroes of All Time" more accurately by far than Wolsey, Caxton, or Charles I. The chevaliers Roland and Bayard, Richard Cœur de Lion, St. Louis of France, Robin Hood, and Bertrand du Guesclin make up the multiple personality of the happy warrior in Sir Henry Newbolt's book—a book of scholarship and charm by a lover of the classics of chivalry. Of course it is the laws and the meaning of chivalry that Sir Henry seeks to drive home; and he succeeds in doing so, largely by the aid of his examples, but also by some very pertinent observations in his concluding chapter, in which he tacitly pleads for a modern application of the cult. Chivalry to him, as to many others, is but a name for a higher rule of life. And that, as some would say, is what we are really fighting for. The book is finely illustrated in colour and pen-and-ink line. We recommend it to all parents in these solemn days, as a stimulating present for their sons.

BIRDS AND ANIMALS.

Birds through the Year. By W. Beach Thomas and A. K. Collett. Illustrated in colour by G. E. Lodge, A. W. Seaby, G. E. Collins, and Winifred Austen. (T. C. & E. C. Jack, 7s. 6d. net.)

Tommy Smith at the Zoo. By Edmund Selous. With Eight Illustrations. (Methuen & Co., 1s. 9d. net.)

'BIRDS THROUGH THE YEAR,' a reprint from 'The English Year,' and intended as a presentation book, should delight the many who have made a hobby

of ornithology. In addition to descriptions of migratory and resident species and their habits, illustrated with a profusion of line blocks, there are chapters devoted to 'Moorland Birds,' 'London Birds,' and other special classifications. We are glad to note a discussion of the often debated question of the suitability of the 1st of September as the first day of partridge shooting. A great number of the year's birds are still immature on that date; even sportsmen complain of the proportion of "squeakers." There are other objections also; but the authors conclude, rather disappointingly, that "the First will remain the First." The only flaw in our copy of the book is a technical one: the first part of the chapter on 'Moorland Birds' is printed twice over. We trust, however, this is an isolated instance.

That indefatigable interviewer of wild animals, Tommy Smith, should be well known to the young reader by this time. In the little book before us he visits the Zoo and has entertaining and instructive chats with the lion, the emperor penguin, the African elephant, the grizzly bear, the orang-outang, and other celebrities; all of whom he finds quite ready to impart information about their lives in the wilds. We can imagine no handier method of elementary instruction in natural history.

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GOOD FOR THE NURSERY.

Mother Goose. With 250 Pictures by F. Oppen. (Philadelphia and London, Lippincott, 6s. net.)

Old Dutch Nursery Rhymes. English Version by R. H. Elkin. The Original Tunes harmonized by J. Röntgen. Illustrated by H. Willebeek Le Mair. (Augener, 3s. 6d. net.)

Little Miss Anzac: the True Story of an Australian Doll. By Mrs. W. A. Holman. Pictures by Nelle Rodd. (T. C. & E. C. Jack, 2s. 6d. net.)

The Nursery Book of Bible Stories. By Amy Steedman. (T. C. & E. C. Jack, 3s. 6d. net.)

MR. FREDERICK OPPER's edition of 'Mother Goose' is not of this year; but we are very glad to welcome it to this country. Since Messrs. Routledge published their famous edition with four hundred and twenty-four woodcuts by Sir John Gilbert, Sir John Tenniel, Walter Crane, Harrison Weir, and others, some time in the last century, no complete collection of the famous jingles has, so far as we know, been tackled by British artists, though there have been many admirable volumes of selections. The void is now filled, for the time being, by the up-to-date American

version before us. We hope, however, that the artist when he contrasted, in his preface, "the quaint and clumsy woodcuts" of our grandfathers' day with "the decorative and poster-like plan of our own," did not mean to include the Routledge edition in the former category. The worst that a modern critic could allege against the older style is that it is Victorian; and as we have got out of the silly habit of contempt for Victorian art, the sneer is no longer effective.

Then the woodcut, in the hands of a Tenniel at any rate, had a certain magic that the process block denies. And for humour—well, the humour of those old-fashioned artists was admittedly sedate. But we doubt whether, from a child's standpoint, it was the worse for that. Boisterous children are not necessarily attracted by boisterous drawings. And we have known modern picture-makers whose sole idea of humour was pure farce.

So when Mr. Oppen tells us airily that he aims at furnishing "interest and diversion for anybody up to the age, say, of eighty years," we look very carefully to see how he has made good. On the whole, the inspection is satisfactory. He has certainly not tried any decorative poster flights. The four pictures, for instance, of the cat and the three little kittens who lost their mittens are quite masterpieces in expressive comicality. The two, on the contrary, on pp. 38 and 39 disappoint us:—

Three wise men of Gotham
Went to sea in a bowl;
If the bowl had been stronger
My story had been longer.

Mr. Leslie Brooke's drawings to this, the pithiest of nursery rhymes, are not only funnier than Mr. Oppen's, but his interpolation of a third picture, showing the rescue of the bowl-navigators by a passing boat, was a happy touch that opened up boundless horizons for the illustrators of 'Mother Goose.'

Ever since Mr. Cecil Aldin and other artists brought back designs for nursery wallpapers from Holland, Dutch nursery pictures have been popular in this country. And if Dutch pictures, why not 'Old Dutch Nursery Rhymes'?—especially when they are so charmingly illustrated as these by Henriette Willebeek Le Mair. The musical score, too, accompanies rhymes and drawings; and as the great majority of the pieces are simple enough for the playroom piano, this is a noteworthy asset. Apart from this, there is plenty of music in the drawings themselves; let the reader look at 'The Marionettes' and 'Follow my Leader' for our meaning. 'Old Dutch Nursery Rhymes' is a charming gift-book.

We confidently expect that when the gift-books are taken out of their Christmas parcels, Australia, as personified by 'Little Miss Anzac,' will be very much there. The career of her

doll Woodeny, purporting to be penned by the proud and affectionate owner, is the most delightful doll story we have ever read. Mrs. Holman, besides having a delicious sense of humour, is an expert in child mentality; and the illustrations are robust and first-class. Nor will the book, we prophesy, be confined to the nursery.

The events related in 'The Nursery Book of Bible Stories' cover the centuries from the Creation to the Apostles. They are told in simple, yet eloquent language, with sufficient quotations from their source to maintain the atmosphere of the originals. Throughout they are illustrated with full-page drawings in colour and line, several of the more dramatic episodes of the Old Testament being interpreted with a spirit that should delight many a child reader. The book is altogether a wonderful three-and-sixpence worth for these times.

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GIFT-BOOKS.

The Art of Frederick McCubbin. Forty-five illustrations in colour and black and white, with Essay by James MacDonald, and some remarks on Australian Art by the Artist. (Melbourne and Sydney, Lothian Book Publishing Co., 2l. 2s.)

MR. MACDONALD'S contention that the work of a living artist of merit should be made known outside his own country by means of good colour-reproductions of his pictures, contained in a memoir, is quite sound; but the idea has already been widely adopted in this country. However, this fine subscription volume embodies a very complete account of an Australian artist whose native reputation has not yet obtained much outside recognition. Mr. McCubbin is a Melbourne man who was a fellow-student of Messrs. Tom Roberts, Arthur Streeton, and Bertram McKennal, all of whom came to this country and made their mark. Mr. McCubbin, like the late W. McTaggart in Scotland, preferred to remain where he was, and to devote himself to the painting of Australian subjects. As a landscape painter he has specialized in the life of the Bush. He has also done some solid and sympathetic portraiture. In neither branch, to judge by the reproductions, does he surprise one by novelty of vision or exuberance of technique. Nevertheless, his art, particularly in landscape, has a quietly poetic quality, and shows a mastery of material that is remarkable in view of his plainly inadequate training. We can trace his artistic kinship with Mr. Streeton. His sketch of the development of Australian art is decidedly interesting as showing the extent to which the battle-cries of European art circles have penetrated Australia.

The Sunday at Home, 1917. (Religious Tract Society, 7s. 6d. net.)

THE bound volume of this well-known monthly makes a handsome gift-book for the home circle. Miss Amy Le Feuvre's serial 'Tomina in Retreat' will prove an attractive feature, and there is a vast accumulation of interesting reading matter in the form of stories, biographies, descriptions of home travel, discussions on questions of the day, and other miscellaneous articles. Besides the twelve frontispieces, which are well printed on art paper, the volume contains a host of small illustrations in line and half-tone. Editorially, at any rate, the magazine appears to have borne the strain of war-time exceedingly well.

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The Children's Story of the War. By Sir Edward Parrott. (Nelson & Sons, 4s. 6d. net.)

FROM records, literary and pictorial, Sir Edward Parrott has strung together a readable and inspiring narrative of the War from the opening of the Somme offensive to the end of 1916. This was the year of the beginning of the great British "push"; of the capture of the line of the Stokhod by General Brussilov; of our evolving a short way with Zeppelins; of the French recovery at Verdun; and, mainly, of the conquest of German East Africa. How dimly distant and how unexciting do those great events now seem to us, compared with the dramatic developments of the year just ending! But a connected and sufficiently well explained narrative is a useful thing to put before a child, and the latter will find this book much more intelligible than the newspapers or the official records. We can vouch for its accuracy, in the main.

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The Odd Volume. Edited by A. St. John Adcock. (Simpkin & Marshall, 1s. 3d. net.)

WE are glad to welcome the reappearance of this now famous annual, and to congratulate its editor on a very strong number. Stories by Messrs. W. Pett Ridge, Keble Howard, W. L. George, Ward Muir, Edwin Pugh, Coulson Kernahan, Bart Kennedy, Silas K. Hocking, and Charles Garvice; a collection of delightful war anecdotes by Holbrook Jackson, Harold Begbie, Frederick Niven, and others, and 'A War-Time Snapshot' by the editor, are noticeable among the literary contents; while a sufficiently varied assortment of pictures includes drawings by Lawson Wood, John Hassall, Mabel Lucie Attwell, Thomas Downey, W. Heath Robinson, and Starr Wood. Catholicity is, as ever, the note of the annual.

Children's Books.

Æsop's Fables; with 100 illustrations by F. Oppen. *Philadelphia and London, Lippincott*, 1917. 8½ in. 312 pp. il., 6/n. J. 828

This is the second edition of the immortal fables amusingly illustrated in colour and black and white by Mr. Frederick Burr Oppen, though neither this nor 'Mother Goose's Nursery Rhymes' (see p. 694) has been issued before in this country. Either production should be an acceptable gift-book.

Allan (Marguerite Buller). *THE RHYME GARDEN*. *Lane*, 1917. 10 by 7½ in. 64 pp. il. boards, 3/6 n. J. 821.9

Many of these verses have appeared in *The Youth's Companion* and *St. Nicholas*. The opening line of one piece, "I like all sorts of gaily coloured things," may be regarded as the keynote to the tinted illustrations, which are as brilliant as any youthful reader could desire. The illustrations, whether in colour or black and white, are Miss Allan's work, as well as the verses.

Andersen (Hans Christian). *FAIRY TALES*; set forth in simple words for young children by William Woodburn; illustrated by Gordon Robinson. *Chambers* [1917]. 8½ in. 521 pp. il., 7/6 n. J. F.

One of the advantages of this plentifully illustrated rendering of the ever-welcome stories by the Danish fabulist is that the tales are retold in language so simple that every boy or girl of 7 or 8 years old, and even some younger children, should be able to read them easily.

Ashley (Doris). *CHILDREN'S STORIES FROM FRENCH FAIRY TALES*; edited by Capt. Vredenburg; illustrated by Mabel Lucie Attwell. *Tuck & Sons* [1917]. 10 by 7½ in. 136 pp. il. boards, 4/6 J. 823

Plentifully illustrated in colour and black and white, these stories—'The Tower of Sleep,' 'The Good Little Mouse,' 'Little Two Eyes,' 'The Clever Princess,' and the rest—will give much pleasure to the little English brothers and sisters of the French children for whom they were originally written.

***Baldwin (May)**. *MISS PETER*; illustrated by W. A. Cuthbertson. *Chambers*, 1917. 7½ in. 293 pp. il., 3/6 n. J. F.

The central figure in this story is an attractive and original little girl, who is really named Pansy, but has christened herself "Peter Pan." Her father is badly wounded in the War, and is believed to be dead, but he is unexpectedly found to be alive after he had been awarded the posthumous honour of a D.S.O.

The Betty-Book; written by Betty, Betsy, and Bess. *Nelson* [1917]. 12 by 10 in. 56 pp. il. boards, 5/n. J. F.

A picture- and story-book suitable for very young children. The colouring of the full-page illustrations (signed Anne Anderson) is decidedly more pleasing than is often the case in books for the very young.

Blackie's Children's Annual. *Blackie* [1917]. 11½ by 10 in. 192 pp. il. boards, 3/6 n. J. 050

Among the authors who have contributed to this bright annual are Miss Jessie Pope, Miss Angela Brazil, Miss Dorothy King, and Mr. Hugh Walpole. The artists include Miss Honor C. Appleton, Miss Florence Harrison, and others who are well known to the youthful connoisseur as well as to older critics.

***The Boy's Own Annual**: vol. 39, 1916-17. *Religious Tract Society* [1917]. 11½ by 8½ in. 674 pp. il., 7/6 n. J. 050

This popular annual maintains to the full the standard of previous years. Five serial stories, by Capt. Charles Gilson and others; numerous articles on subjects of varied interest to boys; a wealth of illustrations, including ten coloured plates and a folding frontispiece; school and other poetry; the "Boy's Own" field club; and contributions relating to aircraft, are among the contents of the volume.

Brazil (Angela). *THE MADCAP OF THE SCHOOL*. *Blackie* [1917]. 7½ in. 288 pp. il., 3/6 n. J. F.

A capital story of girls' adventures and activities in an old grange used as a schoolhouse. The account of school life in an ancient house, under modern conditions, and with enlightened views on the part of the teaching staff, is detailed, pleasant, and animated.

Brereton (F. S.). *THE ARMoured-CAR SCOUTS*: a tale of the campaign in the Caucasus; illustrated by Arch. Webb. *Blackie* [1917]. 7½ in. 384 pp. map, 6 il., 6/n. J. F.

This tale will appeal to boys, for it smacks of the sea and is full of excitement. The hero's ship is torpedoed by a German submarine, but the youth is rescued, and becomes attached as scout to a British naval armoured-car detachment going to Russia. Thrilling adventures follow.

Brereton (F. S.). *UNDER HAIG IN FLANDERS*: a story of Vimy, Messines, and Ypres; illustrated by J. E. Sutcliffe. *Blackie* [1917]. 7½ in. 286 pp. 6 il., 3/6 n. J. F.

A stirring story of the War, in which young readers will find much to instruct and entertain them in regard to trenches, saps, dug-outs, wire entanglements, tanks, aircraft, and other devices of the belligerents at death-grips on the Western front.

Cadby (Carine). *FINDING A FAIRY*; illustrated with thirty-one photographs by Will Cadby. *Mills & Boon* [1917]. 7½ in. 63 pp. il., 2/6 n. J. 823

The reader is introduced in this pleasant story to a nice little girl nearly 10 years old, to a most sagacious dog, a solemn raven, a well-disposed but thievish magpie, a kestrel, and a woodpecker, and to "Marigold," a charming fairy. The photographs are an attractive feature of the book.

Chatterbox. *Wells Gardner* [1917]. 10 by 8 in. 416 pp. il. boards, 3/6 n.; cloth, 5/n. J. 050

It is unnecessary to sing the praises of this well-known annual, which was founded in 1866. It maintains its position as one of the best magazines for young readers.

Chatterbox News-Box. *Wells Gardner*, 1917. 10 by 7½ in. 100 pp. il. col. front. boards, 1/n.; cloth, 1/6 n. J. 828

Contains articles on famous sea-fights, London's bridges, prehistoric men, British industries, stamps, traders and tokens, natural history, and numerous other matters.

The Children's Treasury of Pictures and Stories, No. 18. *Nelson* [1917]. 8½ in. 144 pp. il. boards, 1/6 n. J. F.

Comprises a good deal of interesting matter suitable for the reading of children. There are articles on John Travers Cornwell, V.C., the Roman wall of Verdun, and puzzles. The fiction includes a serial story, 'Peter John Cobb, V.C.'; and the book is copiously illustrated.

Converse (Florence). *THE BLESSED BIRTHDAY*: a Christmas miracle play. *Dent*, 1917. 7½ in. 64 pp. il., 2/6 n. J. 244

The characters in this pretty little miracle play include Joseph, Mary, the Child Jesus and John the Baptist, and the Angels of the Annunciation, the Nativity, and the Resurrection. There are three illustrations in colour.

The Empire Annual for Boys; edited by A. R. Buckland. *Religious Tract Society* [1917]. 8½ in. 384 pp. il., 3/6 n. J. 050

Seven plates in colour, and sixteen illustrations in black and white, add to the attractiveness of this volume, which is almost entirely devoted to fiction, and comprises numerous exciting stories and sketches of a kind likely to be appreciated by boys. A short article, 'To Boys about to Emigrate: a Premier's Advice,' written by Mr. George A. Wade, is based upon an interview with Mr. W. F. Massey, Prime Minister of New Zealand; but whether this is sufficient justification for the inclusion, upon the title-page, of Mr. Massey among those who have made "contributions," is a matter of opinion. Mr. Morley Adams and Mr. T. Thornton Thorneleigh are among the authors represented in the book.

The Empire Annual for Girls; edited by A. R. Buckland. *Religious Tract Society* [1917]. 8½ in. 381 pp. il. index to authors, 3/6 n. J. 050

Besides the short stories in this annual there are several articles of special interest, including 'All about the Girl Guides' (by Mr.

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Everyday; with which is incorporated *Sunday*: vol. 45. *Wells Gardner* [1918, *sic*]. 10 by 8 in. 284 pp. il. boards, 3/6 n.; cloth, 5/ n. J. 050

This capital miscellany contains a serial story, short tales, articles of general interest, puzzles, and numerous pictures.

Farjeon (Eleanor). MORE NURSERY RHYMES OF LONDON TOWN; illustrated by Macdonald Gill. *Duckworth* [1917]. 8 in. 67 pp. il. col. front., 3/ n. J. 398.3

Some of these verses originally appeared in *Punch*. Among them are some quaint jingles which should be specially appreciated by youngsters who have been born "within the sound of Bow Bells."

***The Girl's Own Annual**; edited by Flora Klickmann: vol. 38. *Religious Tract Society* [1917]. 11½ by 9 in. 680 pp. il. index, 7/6 J. 050

The thirty-eighth volume of this periodical contains many items of interest to others than girls and women. 'Sketching a Head in Pencil,' 'Hard Jobs being filled by Women,' 'The American Nurses,' and 'The Royal Ladies of our Allies' are the titles of some noteworthy contributions; and we observe articles on gardens and gardening, some famous old gateways in London, and such "home" subjects as crochet and plain needlecraft. The volume is effectively and plentifully illustrated.

Harrison (Florence). THE PIXY BOOK. *Blackie* [1917]. 10½ by 8½ in. 31 pp. il. boards, 2/6 n. J. F.

Individuality, and warmth of tone without crudeness, characterize the illustrations in colour and monotone in this book, the whole of which is the work of Miss Harrison. The verses are appropriate to the subject, and will please young children.

Hill (Ada). GOLDEN LIGHT; and other stories. *Stockwell* [1917]. 7 in. 45 pp. boards, 1/ n. J. F.

Eight short fairy and other tales with a religious tone.

Holman (Ada A., Mrs. W. A.). LITTLE MISS ANZAC: the true story of an Australian doll; illustrations by Nelle Rodd. *Jack* [1917]. 12 by 10 in. 69 pp. il. boards, 2/6 n. J. F.

Dismemberment, disintegration, denudation, rehabilitation: these four words summarize the harrowing history of "Woody," the small doll from the Antipodes, with whose hair-raising "adventures" this very juvenile serio-comic tale is almost exclusively concerned.

Kelly (P. J.). DREAM STORIES FOR CHILDREN. *Heath & Cranton*, 1916. 7½ in. 60 pp. il., 1/ n. J. F.

Seven stories dealing with adventures in dreamland, and suitable for very young children.

King (Jessie M.). THE LITTLE WHITE TOWN OF NEVER-WEARY (the town was photographed by J. Bruce Cameron of Messrs. T. & R. Annan). *Harrap* [1917]. 10 by 8 in. 155 pp. il., 7/6 n. J. F.

It was suggested to the author that she should write a book about the dolls' houses, churches, rabbit-hutches, dovecots, and windmills which she had made, and illustrate it with the models. The volume before us is the result. It tells of the making of such models, and of "a little girl who dreamed of these things long before she ever made them." The photographic illustrations and the plates in colour are excellent.

Leading Strings. *Wells Gardner* [1917]. 10 by 7½ in. 128 pp. il. boards, 1/6 n.; cloth, 2/6 n. J. 828

Printed in large type, this book, which includes a pictorial alphabet, interesting little stories, and some simple verses, is likely to be acceptable to quite young children, as well as useful to their teachers. It is provided with a frontispiece in colour, and numerous illustrations in black and white, some of them partly tinted for the guidance of youthful artists.

Le Feuvre (Amy). HIS BIRTHDAY: a Christmas sketch. *Religious Tract Society* [1917]. 6 in. 30 pp. il. paper, 1/ J. F.

A pleasant little Christmas tale, with several illustrations by Miss Eveline Lance.

Le Feuvre (Amy). JOY COMETH IN THE MORNING. *Religious Tract Society* [1917]. *8 in. 32 pp. il. paper, 1/ J. F.

A readable story for Christmas, with illustrations by Mr. Harold Copping.

Le Mair (Henriette Willebeek), Elkin (R. H.), and Röntgen (J.). OLD DUTCH NURSERY RHYMES. *Augener* [1917]. 11½ by 8½ in. 31 pp. il., 3/6 n. J. 398.3492

Dedicated to the Princess Juliana of the Netherlands, this collection of fifteen nursery rhymes, rendered into English by R. H. Elkin, and set to the original tunes, is accompanied by a frontispiece and fifteen full-page illustrations in colour by Henriette Willebeek Le Mair, which possess a character of their own. They quaintly represent Dutch children in peasant and other costumes, Dutch houses and gardens, skating scenes, and the like.

Mackay (Alexander).

Padwick (C. E.). MACKAY OF THE GREAT LAKE; with six illustrations by Ernest Prater, and fourteen other pictures and maps. *Milford*, 1917. 7½ in. 155 pp. il. maps, plans, 3/ n. J. 920

A short biography of the well-known missionary, written in a style [appealing to boy scouts and the like]. The book is issued in co-operation with the Church Missionary Society. At the end is a chronological table of the chief events in Mackay's life.

Marchant (Bessie). THE GOLD-MARKED CHARM: the story of a mystery in the Blue Nile country; illustrated by Fred Leist. *Blackie*, 1918 [*sic*]. 7½ in. 352 pp. 6 il., 5/ n. J. F.

An English gentleman who has married the daughter of an Arab chief is so absorbed in his studies of the history of the Sudan that he leaves the leadership of the tribe to his own daughter, to whom he gives a charm that had belonged to her grandfather. She is called "the Lady of the Sun" by the natives, but her father brings her up to love England. The charm stands her in good stead on various occasions, enabling her to rescue an English boy from another Arab tribe, and eventually to obtain the release of her father, who during her absence in Europe had been captured by a rival tribe.

Marshall (Rachel A.). A RIDE ON A ROCKING-HORSE. *Chatto & Windus* [1917]. 9½ in. 32 pp. il., 3/6 n. J. F.

Plentifully illustrated in colour, this simple little nursery story is likely to be appreciated by young children.

Massie (Alice). FREDA'S GREAT ADVENTURE: a story of Paris in war-time; illustrated by Wal Paget. *Blackie* [1917]. 7½ in. 254 pp. il., 3/ n. J. F.

Freda, who had been living with her aunts in the country, changes places with a boy friend, and gets to Paris just as the War is breaking out. She has much to tell of the excitement of the days when the German army was approaching Paris, and she and an older English boy have their share of adventures connected with it.

Meade (L. T.), pseud. of Elizabeth Thomasina, Mrs. Toulmin Smith. THE FAIRY GODMOTHER; with illustrations by W. Rainey. *Chambers*, 1917. 7½ in. 339 pp. il., 5/ n. J. F.

Three little Scottish girls, whom a governess with antiquated ideas has nurtured upon such fare as 'Mangnall's Questions' and 'Little Arthur,' are visited at their father's castle by a "fairy godmother," in the shape of a wealthy great-aunt. She arranges that their education shall be conducted upon modern lines in a first-rate school, and proves herself altogether a shrewd and delightful person.

Meade (L. T.), pseud. of Elizabeth Thomasina, Mrs. Toulmin Smith. BETTER THAN RICHES; illustrated by J. Petts. *Chambers*, 1917. 7½ in. 270 pp. il., 3/6 n. J. F.

A readable and not unexciting story, with a substratum of moral teaching, suggested rather than directly conveyed.

Mee (Arthur). ARTHUR MEE'S GIFT-BOOK: for boys and girls who love the Flag. *Hodder & Stoughton* [1917]. 10 in. 184 pp. il., 5/ n. J. 828

Among the authors represented in the Gift-Book are Messrs. Harold Begbie, Ernest Bryant, and Edward Wright; and some of the artistic work is by Miss Lucy Kemp-Welch, Miss S. B. Pearce, and Mr. Archibald Webb. The articles are of a diverse nature, and treat of such topics as 'How a Flower is Born,' 'Round the World in Five Minutes,' 'The Flying Motor-Car,' 'The Story of your Horse,' 'What every Wise Child should Do,' and 'Old King Coal.'

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The Prize for Girls and Boys. *Wells Gardner*, 1917. 9½ by 7½ in. 214 pp. il. boards, 1/6 n.; cloth, 2/ and 2/6 n. J. 828

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Saxby (Argyll). THE BLACK LIZARD: a story of adventure in the Syrian Desert. 'Boy's Own Paper' Office [1917]. 7½ in. 251 pp. front., 2/n. J. F.

A capital story, relating the experiences of two English boys among the Bedouin of the Syrian Desert. The tale has plenty of "go," and, though intended for boys, may be appreciated by many readers of an older growth.

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The thirteen stories in this book relate to the children and places known and loved by the author in the days she spent in Italy. Several of the tales, notably the title-story and 'Godmother's Gifts,' are very attractive. 'The Golden Key' and 'Alessandro' are also pretty stories. The illustrations are so good that one wishes they were more numerous.

Steedman (Amy). THE NURSERY BOOK OF BIBLE STORIES. *Jack* [1917]. 9½ in. 142 pp. il., 3/6 n. J. 220

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Syrett (Netta). ROBIN GOODFELLOW; and other fairy plays for children. *Long*, 1918 [sic]. 6½ in. 140 pp., 2/6 n. J. 822.9

Six fairy playlets: 'Robin Goodfellow,' 'Princess Fragoletta,' 'The Old Toys,' 'Venus and Cupid' and 'The Dryad's Awakening' (two sketches for ballets), and 'Queen Flora's Court' (a masque). In a previous volume, 'Six Fairy Plays for Children,' the author gave hints for the production of the plays, and those suggestions are applicable to the contents of the present work.

Tiddeman (L. E.). TRUE TO HER COLOURS; illustrated by J. Petts. *Chambers*, 1917. 7½ in. 308 pp. il., 3/6 n. J. F.

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***Ward, Lock & Co.'s Wonder Book:** a picture annual for boys and girls; edited by Harry Goldring. *Ward & Lock*, 1918 [sic]. 10 by 7½ in. 264 pp. il. boards, 3/6 n. J. 050

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The destruction, by the effort to achieve victory, of the moral principles which alone can justify a war, is the commonest lesson of history. It is the defeat which men prepare for themselves, as the danger of defeat by the enemy becomes more remote. The change in their temper is not understood by them; or none, except

the very few and very base, would tolerate it. It comes disguised as patriotism, self-sacrifice, a more perfect and unquestioning devotion. It is the mood of contraction which succeeds that of expansion. In the last days which precede the decisive step men's minds are tuned to a temper of solemn reflection. Governments may be strained to a fever of activity, but for the people which waits and waits there is the stillness of expectancy, a silence and a tranquil light like that which filled the air on that July morning when the new armies stood to arms for their first great battle. Present and future seem for a moment to be brought together. Men leap across centuries, and see a world set free and united, and become for a moment citizens of it, because of their resolve to sacrifice all in order to attain it.

Then the tornado is loosed. The light is lost in a glare of heat and smoke. The future is forgotten in an ever intenser struggle to cope with an ever more insistent present. The valley into which they plunge is filled with "strange cries, horrible outcries, words of pain, tones of anger, voices deep and hoarse, and sounds of hands among them." They cannot see the distant heights they saw before the struggle began; and because they cannot see them they believe that they no longer exist, and turn angrily on those who remind them that the foundations of the world are what they were. In their obliviousness of all that does not directly forward their success, they imperil the success for which they strive by forgetting in what it consists. The spirit of their cause works for them, and offers them the greatest demonstration of its power that the world has seen for a century. Like men who curse every wind that does not fill their own sails, they turn from it with a sneer of impatience, because it cannot be made of immediate military advantage; and since they will not let it work for them, it ends by working against them. As the original meaning of their effort grows faint, new interpretations of it are suggested, which add obliteration to forgetfulness. Like Bunyan in his anguish, they are surrounded by voices clamouring: "Sell it! Sell it! Sell it for security. Sell it for empire. Sell it for economic advantage. Sell it for revenge." But, unlike Bunyan, they do not know the fiend for what he is. And since, being human, they cannot live without a creed, the loyalty which was given to the cause for which the War was undertaken is transferred to the War itself. It becomes an article of faith, whose character and objects it is heresy to

question. The inertia, the apathy, the weight of custom and routine, which made it difficult to begin, make it hardly less difficult to contemplate its being ended, and in proportion as the soldiers grow more pacific, the civilians grow more bellicose. Peace itself is no longer thought of as the reconciliation of enemies through the victory of a principle. It is the last trick to be snatched by the winner of a game of bluff and cunning. Humanity, tolerance, the generosity which would feel that the nation were contaminated if it snatched material advantages from the world's misery, the liberal spirit which knows that even among its enemies there is a better mind, and preserves through the conflict the hope of reconciliation, are denounced as treason to those who have fallen, though it was in the hope of some such glorious resurrection that they fell. In so far as it yields to that spirit, the world staggers blindly to hell along a path paved with the corpses of men who offered their lives for its salvation. "Very fine, Sire," said the Frenchman whom Napoleon had asked what he thought of his coronation ceremony; "to complete the spectacle it needs only the presence of the half-million men who died to put an end to all that." As one reads (and discounts) the documents now being published by the Russian Government, one tastes something of the bitterness which prompted that reply. Our ghosts are more than those of a century ago. But the moral gulf between the Revolution and the Empire is not greater than that which divides the hope of perpetuating peace, which was cherished by many when the struggle began, from the certainty of perpetuating war, with which, unless the faith of the peoples overrides the timidity of Governments, it is only too likely to end.

Of all the dangers that confront a nation at war, this degeneration of national purpose, so common in the past as to seem part of human nature itself, is the greatest. It impedes its success, and would degrade it if it were attained. But, if they will, men can escape it. And the way to escape it is for them to keep their moral forces alive and active, by perpetually reflecting on the motives with which they went to war, and on the kind of peace which, not in the heat of the conflict, but in the calmer mood which preceded it, they desired to establish. It is to refuse to be frightened by national danger into national egotism, and to judge all proposals and policies, not by the immediate advantages which they may seem to offer to this nation or that, but by their compatibility with the original purpose, which may not have been the only motive, but was nevertheless the moral justification, for undertaking war. In order to secure itself against the solicitations which distract it

from its main goal a nation ought periodically to redefine its object. Like believers in a world of scoffers, it ought solemnly to rehearse the articles of its faith.

Such a redefinition is the most urgent need of Great Britain at the present stage in the War. It is necessary, not because the national purpose has changed, but in order to convince the nation and its Allies that it has not. The strength of the Allied cause three years ago was that element of detachment from purely national ambitions, which seemed to some baser minds its weakness, and which, therefore, they have tried to expel. It was derived less from astute diplomacy than from its conformity with the deeper forces which, since the French Revolution, have been at work—with many cross-currents and backwashes, with many obstacles, which England as well as Germany has helped to erect—for national freedom, and for a growth of international solidarity based upon law. The qualities which made Great Britain slow to mobilize its military resources were also those which gave it some small place in the confidence, even in the affection, of other nations. Its faults were obvious and childlike: its naïf worship of material success, its contempt for reflection, its savage provincialism. But it appealed even to its critics because it seemed, if not to be disinterested—for what nation is disinterested?—at least to acknowledge the existence in political affairs of a higher law than national self-interest. The disgust of Swiss and Dutch at the South African War was a rebuke to its present, but a compliment to its past. Its military ineffectiveness was a proof that it did not regard war as the inevitable solution of international disagreements, just as the ostentatious readiness of the Prussian Government to rattle its sabre marked the triumph of the reaction against liberalism which became the distinctive note of Germany from the time that Germany was finally conquered by Prussia. Not, of course, that militarism is confined to Germany, but that the temper which had captured the machinery of German public life was in other nations, including even Russia, only one element, though too powerful an element, in public affairs, and was denounced at least as vigorously as it was applauded. All Governments tend to be unmoral, but not all have equal power to mould their nations in their own image. Hence, when war became a fact, the attitude of men towards it was decided very largely by their affinity with, or repulsion from, the different sides of this fundamental antithesis. They considered not so much what the combatants said, or did, or proposed, as what they were. They might, like America, regard English naval policy as tyrannical. But they stretched a point in its

favour because they felt that Germany was a tyrant. They might, like many soldiers, disapprove of the Allied policy before the War, and regard German diplomacy as more muddle-headed than Machiavellian, and know that when they had defeated the Prussians of Germany they would have one more battle to fight against the Prussians of England. But they asked themselves what sort of world would emerge out of a German victory and the destruction of France, and whether, if they let their ideals be trampled to death in Belgium, they would have the heart to live for them at home. They might, like many neutrals, smile at the picture of England as the lamb among nations with which English journalists—they have learnt ferocity since—used to make their country ridiculous. But on the whole, and with exceptions, they preferred English navalism to German militarism. The strength of Germany has consisted in its power of concentration. The strength of the Allies has consisted in their power of expansion and attraction. No doubt some such concentration of purpose and organization as Germany has practised for a generation is necessary in France and England in time of war. But it is even more important to cultivate the appeal to the better mind of mankind which comes from the disinterested advocacy of a principle. It speaks when the guns are silent. It fights with the armies. And when the armies are dead, it fights on.

Such was our strength; and after three years of war we should have learnt both our strength and our weakness. But we have not learnt them. Or, if we have, while we have supplemented our weakness, we have not cultivated our strength. Indeed, in some ways we have impaired it. We have impaired it, because we have allowed it to be overgrown by elements foreign to the original purpose of the nation, or even inconsistent with it. The worst example of that perversion of spirit is given by the Paris Resolutions, with their declaration of war *à outrance*, not against Germany and Austria, but against every individual German and Austrian, their ethics of the company-promoter, their proposal to remodel the social life of mankind on the military agreements of General Staffs, their contemptuous repudiation of all the larger considerations of the future welfare of humanity with which the War began. And the Paris Resolutions do not stand alone. They are one item in a series of proposals long ascribed in certain quarters to the Allied Governments, long disbelieved as incredible by the Allied peoples and Allied armies; and now set out—whether truthfully or not, who can say?—in the secret documents published by the Russian

Government. There was the quite immoral bargain to hand Constantinople to Russia, a bargain which, by an almost amusing irony, overreached itself owing to the repudiation by the Revolution of the spoils coveted by the old regime, and left us in the posture of a repudiated accomplice, a conspirator whose complaisance in crime was scornfully rebuffed. There is the proposal, whose existence has neither been confirmed nor denied, to partition Turkey into spheres in which the different Allies are only too likely to create that abiding cause of wars, an economic monopoly. There is the sinister recrudescence of the mercantilist policy of treating dependencies as estates to be exploited for the economic interest of a group of traders in the country governing them, revealed by the decision of the Government to give British merchants a monopoly of the supply of African palm-kernels for five years after the War. There is the agitation to fight till France obtains not only what she lost in 1871, but the Saar valley, with its coal deposits, which she surrendered in 1815. There is the secret treaty of the French Government with the defunct Russian Government, and, for all we know, with our own, by which, apparently, the left bank of the Rhine was to be turned into a buffer State; and there is the endorsement of that policy, not merely in articles in *The Times*, but in the declaration of Sir Edward Carson that it is impossible to treat with Germany till she has abandoned not only the lands she has invaded, but all territory west of the Rhine. There is the abrupt refusal by the British Government of the promised conference upon war aims, which shattered at a blow the efforts of Kerensky to keep Russia in the Alliance. There is the growing clamour of an influential section of the Press that Germany ought to be crushed in such a manner that she may "never raise her head again"—puerile, no doubt, as politics, but not less dangerous, in its feverish recklessness, on that account. Most important of all, there is the omission on the part of the Government—and omissions of this kind are, of course, not accidental, but in themselves deliberate declarations of policy—either to repudiate these objects, if (as one still hopes) it has never entertained them, or to state in explicit and unmistakable language the conditions upon which it would be willing to begin negotiations.

But, it will be said, the English Government cannot state "terms of peace." It cannot "act independently of its allies." Of course it cannot. Nor is it suggested that it should. What it can do is to state, after consultation with its allies, the provisional terms upon which the Entente is prepared to begin the discussion of a settlement. It can distinguish between those items in the settlement which the Allies are

pledged to attain before they cease hostilities, and those items which they would desire to attain as the result of negotiations—between the injustices perpetrated in the course of the War, which Germany must consent to undo before discussion is possible, and the wider reorganization of Europe which would have been desirable even had no war occurred, and which war cannot achieve. The final rearrangement of the Balkans, the resurrection of Poland, the future of Asia Minor and of Africa; these are matters which it is imperative to settle. But their settlement must emerge from a conference and form the final result of negotiations. It ought not to be imposed as a preliminary condition without the acceptance of which negotiations will not be begun. But there are other conditions the acceptance of which by Germany must precede the conclusion of hostilities, and the Allies should state exactly what those conditions are. To refuse to state the terms upon which the Allies would be willing to enter upon negotiations is to invite the suspicion that they do not state them because they do not dare to do so, because "they are out for what they can get," because they do not aim at military victory in order to obtain conditions which are just, but will estimate the justice of different claims by the extent of the military victory which they succeed in obtaining. It is an implicit demand that Germany and Austria should first surrender at discretion, and then take what terms their conquerors impose. That demand they are bound to resist to the utmost; and, if realizable, its realization would be singularly at variance with the spirit in which, at least, the English and French peoples, if not the English and French Governments, began the War.

"All this," it will be replied, "is irrelevant. Our duty is to achieve victory." Certainly it is our duty to achieve victory. It is because a more precise definition of our objects would contribute to victory that such a definition is indispensable. It is necessary, not in order that we may now make peace, but in order that we may more effectively make war, by waging it with our minds as well as with our bodies. If victory cannot be achieved by policy alone, neither can it be achieved, as men built the Pyramids, by the unreflecting expenditure of physical energy and the sacrifice of countless human lives. If policy without power is lame, power without policy is blind. Since when was it an axiom of statecraft that a nation should demand everything from the courage of its soldiers, and nothing from the wisdom of its statesmen? And in what, after all, does victory consist? Are we at the age of picture-books, stage-struck with the vision of a Roman "triumph," a procession of generals and

ministers to the Capitol with captives bound to their chariots? What test of victory is there except the acceptance by the enemy of the terms which he is desired to accept? And how can we know whether he will accept them or not, unless they are clearly stated? That the existing German Government would not accept the minimum terms demanded from it, as a condition of opening negotiations, is, indeed, only too probable. But it is mere ignorance to suggest that those terms cannot be stated in such a way as to make a cogent appeal to the German nation. The Allies now hold the economic future of Germany in their hands. It is a possession of which they will do well to rid themselves at the earliest opportunity. But, before resigning it, they can use it to remind the enemy that the thousands of square miles which he has gained in Europe are more a burden than an asset if it carries with it his exclusion from the ports and raw materials of the nations now ranged against him. They can barter the sea against the land. They can say: "As a condition of a share in the raw materials and food supplies which we control, you must consent to evacuate Belgium and the North of France and Serbia and Roumania; to indemnify Belgium and Serbia; to accept the general principle that racial groups have a right to cultural autonomy and to determine their own political future; to agree that the question of a revision of the boundaries of Alsace-Lorraine in accordance with the wishes of its inhabitants shall be referred to a neutral commission; to agree to meet the Allies to discuss the organization of the world on more stable lines than those obtaining before 1914." Such conditions will seem to some ridiculously inadequate. To some they will seem excessive. It may readily be conceded that there is not at present any evidence that the existing German Government would accept them. But that is a reason for stating provisional terms, not for declining to state them. For by stating them the Allies would demonstrate, to the world at large, to the enemy, and to their own peoples, that the obstacle which stands between mankind and peace is not the Allied ambitions, but the refusal of the enemy Governments to undo, as far as it can be undone, the initial crime perpetrated when Austria refused a conference, and Germany invaded France through Belgium. Either the Allies would begin negotiations and end unfathomable misery, or they would make it evident beyond controversy that those who fall in the future will fall to realize the objects which they approved when they took up arms.

It is not evident now. It is not evident to our Allies, or to our peoples, or to our enemies, or to our armies. We fight in an obscurity which makes the resolution of our adversaries

more desperate because more despairing, and which weakens our own by obliterating the moral principles on which it formerly was based. Our prayer might be that of Ajax: "Let us fall in the light." But it is addressed, not to the gods, but to the Governments, which blind the nations with the fog which they create to conceal themselves. It is impossible for any foreign eye to penetrate the confusion which at present reigns in Russia. But one story is repeated by all observers. Indeed, it is told us by Russians themselves. It is that the most powerful argument against an energetic prosecution of the War is that Germany is willing to come to terms, and that hostilities are unnecessarily prolonged by the imperialistic and economic ambitions which are ascribed to the Allies. No doubt the tone of frigid indifference which an influential section of the English press adopted to the Revolution, as though the only possible interest which the Allies could find in the termination of the worst nightmare in modern history was its effect upon their own military objects, has been partly responsible for the alienation of Russian opinion. But then that attitude itself—the courtly sympathy of the aristocratic owner of *The Times* with fallen royalty—was felt to be symptomatic of the world of ambitions most alien at once to the spirit of the Revolution and to the liberal treatment of international questions which the Revolution desired, and which the Allies three years ago professed. "England," it was in effect said, "does not sympathize with Revolutionary Russia, because the English Government is afraid of freedom and in love with policies which Revolutionary Russia will not support." Of course, as far as the mass of English people are concerned, the conclusion is as false as the premise. The Revolution may have been unpopular in Park Lane and Printing House Square. But London (thank Heaven!) is not yet England, and no Englishman who knows his countrymen can fail to realize that the Revolution was popular with them. But the Revolution did not add the moral weight to the cause of the Allies which its deliverance of them from association with an odious tyranny, its repudiation of absolutism, its emphatic isolation of the moral and political theories of the Central Empires, should have added. It failed to do so, not merely because Russia was weakened by its own disorder, but because the Allied cause in Russia was weakened by the suspicions which clung to it. For a moment it seemed that there was an opportunity of making the war of the Allies against Germany a war of all popular forces against tyranny. That opportunity was not missed, for the necessity of reassuring Russia was pointed out repeatedly last August. It was

rejected. Its rejection is the greatest moral tragedy of the War. And though the precise quality of the reflections of the Cabinet, as the Revolution developed before their eyes last summer, is at present unknown, it is difficult to doubt that it was rejected because to seize it would have involved declarations of principle which the English people would have applauded, but which its governors feared would alienate powerful interests at home. Such opportunities do not recur. Now it is a question, not of strengthening the Allied cause, but of preventing it from being irreparably weakened, if, indeed, it is not already too late to do so. The Russians tell us that the only way of preventing it from being weakened still further is for the Allies to state explicitly and in unmistakable language the terms upon which they are prepared to begin negotiations. President Wilson has just told us the same: "The Russian people have been poisoned by the very falsehoods that have kept the German people in the dark.... The only possible antidote is the truth. It cannot be uttered too plainly, or too often." In this matter at least the path of honesty is that of wisdom. If we have lost Russia, it is not because we have been too idealistic, but because we have not been idealistic enough. We have been punished for betraying our own principles. Yet Russia, it seems, still keeps the door ajar. She refuses to negotiate a separate peace with Germany. She is prepared, it appears, for a war of all peoples against all tyrants. Are we still so blind as not to see that her cause is our cause, and that for England to win the confidence of Russia all that is necessary is that England should be true to herself?

What is true of Russia may at no distant date become true at home. No one (except writers to *The Times*) can say that the English people have not made immense sacrifices for the War. It made them because it felt that the kind of world which would follow a German victory would be one in which it could not breathe, because the principles which seemed to be at stake were those on the maintenance of which depended the possibility of creating a tolerable world for common men, because it felt obscurely the kind of impulse which President Wilson expressed when he said that America entered the War in order "to make the world safe for democracy." Though the Government may not know it, popular sentiment, which began by supporting the War, has for more than a year been steadily moving towards an attitude of opposition to it. The economic grievances—the realization that a few men, for example in shipping, have snatched from the suffering of millions the opportunity of enriching themselves—are one

reason, and an important one. But they are only one reason. Behind the dislike of "profiteering," the distrust of the industrial policy of the Government, and the mere weariness of overwork, lies an attitude of suspicion about the War itself. Men feel that the War which they supported is not the War which they are now asked to support. They are coming to believe in increasing numbers that it is being continued for reasons different from those for which it was begun, and that, if the welfare of the world is delivered from the nationalist ambitions of Germany, it may end by being sacrificed to the nationalist ambitions of the Allies. They ask to be told in precise language what they are fighting for, and what terms their Governments must obtain before the armies cease fighting. And when no intelligible answer is forthcoming, they conclude the reason to be that the national policy has been altered by additions which their rulers are afraid to state. So long as such an explicit statement is not made, every additional speech, whether fluent or "stammering," is an additional irritation. They read the empty generalities of this statesman and the general emptinesses of that, and they see little to choose between the German Tweedledums and their own Tweedledees. If nations could be united by common antipathies, Germany and England might well be reconciled in the unanimity of their disgust with their politicians.

To define at once and in explicit terms the conditions precedent to the commencement of negotiations is, therefore, the path of wisdom. It is also the path to the only kind of victory which it is wholesome for England to win or for Germany to endure. There is a moral as well as a military strategy. Its aim is to undermine the central fortress of an opponent's resistance by appealing to principles which his Government repudiates, but which his people may be willing to accept, because they are the foundation of popular liberty. Every nation whose cause is not purely egotistical has an ally in the heart of its enemy, whom it may alienate by menaces, or strengthen by the recognition of the common interests of a common humanity. What our statesmen seem to have forgotten is that the Allies are not fighting Germany, as nations have fought in the past, merely for territory or for commerce. They cannot, it is true, escape from the influence of these things. But it is not by them alone that the special quality of this war can be explained. They are fighting to resist the extension by force of a more than usually immoral political system, to which, if it had been successful, the world, with its reverence for demonstrable achievements and for the triumphant fact, would probably have tended to

conform, as after 1870 it conformed to the evil philosophy of Prussia. They are fighting, in short, to use a misleading and hackneyed phrase, which Englishmen have borrowed from Germany, against "the German idea."

Some writers, of course, of very different schools of thought, have denied our right to speak thus of what seem to them very vulgar and material issues. To those affected with what may be called *The Morning Post* diathesis, such a statement naturally appears to be nonsense. "We are out," they would say, "for national security, and, since security can never be too secure, we are out for what we can get." Extremes meet, and some of those who are called pacifists would say the same: "There is no German idea. There are only individual Germans, who differ from each other much more than they differ from individual Frenchmen and Englishmen. And if there were, one cannot fight an idea with artillery."

Perhaps there is an answer to this new Nominalism, both in its baser and in its nobler version, though it is not possible here to develop it. It is at least pertinent, however, to remember that what men speak of as the mind of a nation is complex and fluctuating. It is not a constant quality. It is a struggle of elements good and bad, and our quarrel is with the latter, not with the former. While those Germans who acquiesced in German policy without a protest or accepted it with acclamation were doubtless the vast majority, there were also before the War many Germans who distrusted and detested the whole temper and tendency in public affairs which is summed up for English ears by the words "German militarism." If Germany had been victorious in a year, they would probably have been silenced for a generation. If Germany could be "crushed" in the manner desired by a section of the English Press, they would be silenced also. The German Government will have been defeated when it consents to begin negotiations on the basis of a League of Nations, of the freedom of peoples to determine their own political destinies, and of a guarantee of equal citizenship and cultural autonomy to all racial groups which do not form independent states; for such conditions would involve the renunciation of its ambitions. But there is a German people which will endure when its Government has fallen, and the defeat of its Government may, if we are wise, be the beginning of its victory. What little trustworthy information emerges from behind the veil seems to show that, like other nations, Germany is not the block of passionate solidarity suggested by the more credulous among our journalists, but the scene of a conflict between baser elements, which cling to a programme of nationalist expansion, and

saner elements which repudiate it. The Russian Revolution, by removing the fear of "Tsarism," which was used to scare obstinate birds into the *battue*, has dissolved the carefully fostered illusion of national unanimity, and released forces with which part of the Allies' case will find, at least, comprehension.

Those elements in Germany, and they alone, possess the power of inducing in her the change of temper which is the only guarantee which she can offer against a recurrence of the present catastrophe, or (if the word be preferred) of the present crime. Our policy should be to hasten their operation, to fling in the yeast of moderation which will set the whole mass fermenting. The right course for the Allies is to prosecute the War with energy, but at the same time to strengthen the renaissance of reason by showing that they are prepared to cultivate it themselves. They should be relentless in arms and moderate in counsel. The path of wisdom is not to stultify the history of revolutionary England and revolutionary France and revolutionary America, by attempting the blundering insanity of insisting that Germany shall accept a form of government dictated by foreigners. It is to dissociate the Allies' policy from the temper of aggression which they entered the War to resist, and to confine their demands to those which fifty years hence a reasonable German may recognize to have been equitable. It is to put in the forefront of their policy—not as a reluctant concession, but as a trumpet-call to a new era—the proposal for a League of Nations, which is at once the antithesis of Prussian statecraft, and the one constructive idea which may rally the allegiance of mankind. It is to be ostentatiously altruistic, even to the point of offering, if need be, to internationalize the Straits of Gibraltar and the Suez Canal. It is, in short, to defeat bad ideas with good; to appear before the world, not as a conqueror, but as a deliverer; to call in the hopes of a brighter future to redress the miseries of the present and of the past. If the Allies are to do that, they must repudiate certain objects—for example, the economic war, the confinement of Germany within Europe, the monopoly of access to the Near East, the Rhine boundary for France—which now, rightly or wrongly, are ascribed to them. And they must define what they do not repudiate. They must state the provisional terms upon which they are willing to enter upon negotiations, in order that the discordant elements within Germany, Junker and Socialist, Prussia and South Germany, Bureaucrat and Parliamentarian, may no longer be hammered into artificial unity. We can conquer the armies of the Prussian Government, for we have conquered them more

than once already. To complete our victory we must conquer the soul of the German people.

In the early days of the War, when our generals were learning the elements of their profession, there were two schools of opinion on the proper tactics to be pursued in an attack. One urged the policy of the unlimited objective. "Go forward," it said, "and stop only when you can go no further." The other, the school of the limited objective, replied that the condition of success was to determine in advance precisely what an attack was designed to obtain, and to stop on obtaining it. After 60,000 men had been killed or crippled in three days at Loos, the policy of the limited objective prevailed. Civilians may learn something from the controversy. A wise Government would leave no doubt, in the minds either of allies or of enemies, of the terms which it regards as the condition of opening the Peace Conference. It would be mercilessly explicit and ruthlessly intelligible. It would be explicit, not in order now to make peace, but in order to prepare for peace, and, in the meantime, to be more effective in making war. It would not relax its military effort; it would redouble it. It would be as exacting in its demands upon intelligence as in its demands upon courage. It would even punish commanders whose blank gentlemanly ineptitude flings away golden opportunities and countless lives, and punish them with the same rigour as the private is punished if he sleeps at his post. But it would think as well as act. It would labour with its mind, as soldiers labour with their bodies. To the arm of the flesh it would join the arm of the spirit. It would strike not only at the outworks of the enemy, but at the moral citadel of his faith. By repudiating plans of nationalist aggression it would convince him that he is fighting, not against nations who seek to destroy him, but against a future in which, until he has been converted, he will find no room, and that his cause is dead even before it is defeated, because the world of lawless rivalry which was the presupposition and stage of his evil ambitions has disappeared for ever.

And is not a statement of the objects for the attainment of which the War is continued the least which those who do not fight can offer to discharge their debt to those who do? Men whose probable lot is death or disablement cannot be paid with cheap eulogies of their heroism by those who read of it to pass a tedious moment. What sustains their weary bodies and fortifies their souls when they think they are near their end is the certainty that their sacrifice is for objects which their consciences approve, and that its continuance will cease when those objects are attained. That certainty is theirs no longer. Whatever picturesque rodomontade the Press may vent about the spirit of the army, there is

an increasing number of soldiers who feel that the War has changed its character, and that if it began to defend international right, it is in danger of being continued to promote interests—interests which are said to be national, but which are in effect the interests of the powerful persons and cliques by whom Governments are most easily influenced. Though it is only the Prussians who describe soldiers as cannon-fodder, there is in nearly all those who direct them from a distance an unconscious disposition to regard them, not as persons, but as things—to think of them as supplies of man-power, like the “labour-power” of capitalist industry, which modern warfare, both in spirit and method, so much resembles. Millions of individual mothers and wives suffer agonies of anxiety for millions of individual sons and husbands. But the public, which is at the mercy of those Paladins, the war correspondents, knows as little of the inner life and temper of the army as the spectators in a theatre know of the personal life which the actors lead when the curtain has rung down and the critics have gone home. It sees the great mysterious mass of its soldiers, not as individuals who cling to life even when they are ready to die, but as visitors to the seaside see a shipwreck through opera-glasses, and are tempted to forget the agony of the crew in the tremendous spectacle. Spare them your applause and admit them to your confidence! Fine writing about their achievements may brighten a London breakfast-table. In the front line, from which men can see their friends of yesterday hanging, poor remnants, on the German wire, it is read with a bitter smile. What encourages soldiers is one thing and one alone—the thought that, if they must still endure, they endure for the sake of a just and lasting peace. As month after month passes, as new elements seem to be intruded into the national programme, as there is no clear definition of the terms upon which their Government will insist before it begins negotiations, that thought turns into doubt. While ministers solemnly protest against discouraging the army by the loathsome suggestion of peace, and military arithmeticians explain that, on the theory of attrition, the Allies must win the War in 1920 with half a million men in hand, what do the individuals who form the ciphers in these calculations discuss? A year ago they discussed one thing, and one alone: How long will it last? To-day that question is turning into another: Why does it go on? They have some right to an answer, the right of men who are waiting for death. But they do not get it. It is not military exigencies which prevent it from being given, for how can military success be prejudiced by stating the purpose in the attainment of which it consists? It is the hope of some statesmen, and of the interests behind them, that if they do

not declare the provisional conditions of the peace which they regard as just, they may attain a peace in which they will be free to take what they please, whether it is just or not. It is possible. And it is a possibility dreaded by the soldiers, in whose name it is often advanced. Such a termination of the War might be the victory of the Allied Governments, but it would be the defeat of the Allied peoples. It would mean that the principle of military force was strengthened instead of discredited, and that the world had changed its tyrants, but not escaped from tyranny. It would, indeed, “leave the work of the dead unfinished, and suffer their great sacrifice to have been made in vain.”

“Therefore it is unnecessary,” said the writer of a little book which made some stir in the world four hundred years ago, “for a Prince to have all the good qualities which I have enumerated. But it is very necessary to appear to have them....to appear merciful, humane, religious, upright, and to be so, but with a mind so framed, that, should you require not to be so, you may be able and know how to change to the opposite.” “To change to the opposite,” there it is! Who, in the agony of the past three years, has not felt within himself and his countrymen the beginning of that change? Who has not excused it by the thought of the peril of his nation and of the abominations of its enemies? And yet who, if he will expel from his mind the passion which war arouses, not in the actual combatants, but in its spectators, would not admit that the motive which justifies this war was not national interest, but a principle; that its object is the defeat, not merely of Prussia, but of the Prussian spirit—not merely national security, but a better order of international relations; and that it is only upon the basis of right that a better order of international relations can be built? Either a war is a crusade, or it is a crime; there is no halfway house. If right is the Allies’ goal, then right must be the Allies’ limit. For that they are bound to fight: they are free to fight for nothing more. And if it would be treason to the dead to lay down arms before Germany consents to the principles of a just settlement, to continue the War, for motives of economic advantage or nationalist ambition, after her consent is obtainable, would be treason to the dead, and to the living, and to the unborn. Therefore it is necessary to close the door upon those motives. Therefore it is necessary to seek her consent, if not with hope, at least with frankness and sincerity. Therefore, once again, it is necessary to state the provisional terms upon which the Allies are willing to begin negotiations, in order that in the very act of defeating the Philistines they may not, like blind Samson, pull down the pillars of the world upon their heads. N.C.O.

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